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A HANDBOOK OF WARWICKSHIRE.

A HANDBOOK

OF

WARWICKSHIRE.



SEAL OF SIMON DE MONTFORT.

LONDON :

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1899.

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AND CHARING CROSS.

P R E F A C E.

THE publication of the present volume for Warwickshire, the central county of England, fitly completes the series of English Handbooks.

In addition to its being so closely allied to Shakespeare, there is probably no other county so full of historic interest in proportion to its size ; whilst containing, as it does, the "Metropolis of the Midlands" it is at the same time one of the centres of modern science and manufacture.

So many books have been written, describing the various places and events of interest since Sir William Dugdale collaborated his great History in the seventeenth century, that it is almost impossible in compiling such a work to bring to light any new facts ; the difficulty has rather been to condense the voluminous mass of information respecting the county within the space of a Handbook.

The proof-sheets of the present work have had the advantage of being read by the Rev. Canon Evans, formerly rector of Solihull, and by Mr. Jethro A. Cossins, to whose accuracy and knowledge of the county the Editor is much indebted. The latter has added valuable notes on the architectural features.

The Editor has also received much valuable assistance from Mr. S. S. Stanley, Vice-President of the Warwick-

shire Natural History and Archaeological Society, and from Mr. W. Salt Brassington, F.S.A., Librarian to the Shakespeare Memorial, Stratford-on-Avon. Dr. B. C. A. Windle, F.S.A., and Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., have revised the portion relating to the city of Coventry; Mr. Robert K. Dent, the author of 'Old and New Birmingham,' has also kindly done the same for Birmingham; and Mr. E. Preston Hytch has given material help. To all these gentlemen the Editor gratefully acknowledges the aid they have so kindly rendered.

The best thanks of the Editor are also due to many of the clergymen who have contributed valuable information respecting their various parishes, and to the owners of the principal country seats who have courteously supplied notes of their respective mansions.

Attention is drawn to the maps and plans, especially to the excellent map of the county engraved by Messrs. Bartholomew & Co. (on the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to the mile).

Every effort has been made to render the Handbook accurate; nevertheless, as mistakes and omissions will occur in a work of this description, it is requested that readers who may detect them will notify the same to Mr. John Murray, 50A, Albemarle Street, London.

H. M. C.

December, 1898.

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I. GENERAL CHARACTER AND STATISTICS.

a. Size, Boundaries, and Population.—Warwickshire is one of the Midland counties, and somewhat irregular in shape, tapering at the north and south. It is bounded on the south-east by Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire ; on the north-east by Leicestershire ; on the north-west by Staffordshire ; on the west by Worcestershire ; and on the south-west by Gloucestershire.

The area is 621,833 acres, and its greatest length is fifty-five miles from N. to S., and greatest breadth thirty-five miles E. to W. The population at the last census in 1891 was 838,000, with 172,336 inhabited houses. The surface of the country is gently undulating with a few hills, the principal being spurs of the Cotswold and Edge Hills in the south.

At Meriden, which is considered to be the centre of England, the water flows from a pond on high table-land in opposite directions, finding its way on one side into the Severn and so into the Bristol Channel, and on the other side into the Trent and North Sea.

The county is divided into four Hundreds : Barlichway, Hemlingford, Kineton, and Knightlow. The municipal boroughs are Birmingham (pop. 478,113), Coventry (pop. 52,724), Leamington (pop. 26,930), Warwick (pop. 11,903), Stratford-on-Avon (pop. 8,318), and Sutton Coldfield (pop. 8,685). Other important towns are Nuneaton and Rugby, each with more than 11,000 inhabitants.

Warwick is the county town and the seat of the County Council, and Birmingham and Coventry are county boroughs.

Birmingham returns seven members, Coventry one member, and Warwick and Leamington one member, to Parliament, whilst the

county divided into four divisions returns a member for each. Most of the county is in the diocese of Worcester, but a few parishes are within the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford, Lichfield, and Peterborough.

b. Communications.—The county is well served with railways; the main line of the London and North-Western Railway enters the county just before reaching Rugby, and passes along the N.E. border, past Nuneaton and Atherstone, to Tamworth, having branches from Weedon to Leamington; Rugby to Leamington; Rugby to Coventry and Birmingham; Nuneaton to Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington.

The Great Western Railway from Oxford enters the county at Fenny Compton, passing Leamington, Warwick, Hatton, with a branch line to Stratford-on-Avon and Alcester, Kingswood with branch to Henley-in-Arden, to Birmingham.

The Midland Railway runs from Birmingham to Nuneaton and Leicester, passing Whitacre Junction, with branches to Hampton-in-Arden and Tamworth. Another branch of the Midland Railway runs from Evesham to Redditch and Birmingham, passing through the W. side of the county.

The East and West Junction Railway runs from Blisworth across the southern portion of the county, passing Fenny Compton, Stratford-on-Avon to Broom Junction. It forms a direct communication between the systems of the London and North-Western and the Great Central Railways and the Midland Railway. It thus affords facilities to the tourist for visiting Shakespeare's native town and surrounding places associated with the poet.

The Great Central Railway passes through Rugby and along the eastern border of the county. It has a connection with the East and West Junction Railway near Culworth, in Northamptonshire.

The main roads in Warwickshire are broad and frequently lined with avenues of trees; they are well kept and well suited for cycling.

The highways radiating from Birmingham through the county are the London and Holyhead road, passing through Coventry and Dunchurch to Daventry; to Solihull, Warwick, and Banbury; to Henley-in-Arden and Stratford-on-Avon; to Alcester and Evesham. Those from Warwick lead to Kenilworth, Coventry, and Nuneaton; to Leamington and Rugby; and to Southam and Daventry.

c. Rivers and Canals.—Warwickshire is watered by numerous streams, which, with exception of the Avon, are small; they, however, impart a richness to the pasture and add to the picturesqueness of the county.

The far-famed Avon rises close to Naseby in Northamptonshire, and passing under the Roman road Watling Street at *Triponium*, now called Dow bridge, enters Warwickshire on the E. side near Rugby, and after flowing past Warwick and Stratford, quits the county at the S.W. corner and joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. It practically divides

the North or Arden district from the South or Feldon. The principal tributaries of the Avon are :—the Swift, which rises in Leicestershire and joins it near Rugby ; the Sowe, with its tributary the Sherborne, flows near Coventry, and enters the Avon at Stoneleigh ; the Leam, with its affluent the Itchen, flows past Leamington, and shortly afterwards unites with the Avon. Below Warwick the Avon receives the Dene at Charlecote, the Stour beyond Stratford, and the Arrow and the Alne just before quitting the county. The Tame rises in Staffordshire, passes near Birmingham, where it receives the Rea, and afterwards the Cole and the Blythe at Water Orton ; then turning in a northerly direction, leaves the county at Tamworth, where it is joined by the Anker, and shortly afterwards flows into the Trent. With the exception of the lower portion of the Avon none of the rivers are navigable, but to compensate for this Warwickshire is well supplied with canals, which connect Birmingham with the rivers Trent, Mersey, Thames, and Severn.

The principal canals, which were mostly constructed towards the end of the last century, are :—the Birmingham and Fazeley ; the Coventry and Oxford, to which are connected the Ashby-de-la-Zouch and the Warwick and Napton canals ; the Birmingham and Warwick, and the Stratford-on-Avon canal to Birmingham.

d. Industries and Manufactures.—Although including the important cities of Birmingham and Coventry, and the towns of Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Tamworth (Staffs.) in its northern portion, the county is essentially agricultural, and being well watered the pastures are good. There are also numerous market gardens and orchards. Coal-mining is carried on in the north-east side of the county between Coventry, Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Tamworth. From the latest statistics there are thirty-three collieries producing about 2,500,000 tons per annum. The principal districts, where coal is worked, are Bedworth, Exhall, Baxterley, Griff, Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton, Stockingford, Hartshill, Polesworth, Fazeley, and Wilnecote.

Coventry was formerly noted for the manufacture of ribbons and also of watches ; these industries although still carried on have given place to a considerable extent to bicycles and sewing machines. At Atherstone hats are largely produced, and at Nuneaton are factories for worsted, ribbons, hats, &c. Elastic-webbing is also manufactured in these towns. Birmingham is the great centre of the hardware industries, and a *résumé* of the various trades is given under the description of the city.

e. General Features.—The general aspect of the county is fairly diversified, and is undulating and picturesque with its numerous streams. In some parts it retains remnants of the old forest of Arden ; almost everywhere it is well wooded ; and from its luxurious hedge-rows and well grown trees it has acquired the name of “Leafy Warwickshire.” The northern portion, however, with the huge factories surrounding Birmingham, and the coal mines in the neighbourhood of

Nuneaton, is gradually losing its rural character. The greatest elevations are mostly on the borders of the county ; the highest ground, being the Edge Hills in the south ; Ilmington Downs in the south-west ; Corley and Oldbury in the north-east ; and Four Oaks in the north-west.

There are numerous fine parks in Warwickshire, and many of them are rich in forest trees of great age and size. The principal are Charlecote, Stoneleigh, Coombe Abbey, Ragley, Shuckburgh, Maxstoke, Packington, Arbury, and Merevale, besides many others. The county is also rich in noble country seats, a list of the more important being mediæval castles, and fortified mansions will be found under **Antiquities**, see page [9.] Amongst the more modern or modernised houses are Ragley Hall, Compton Verney, Coombe Abbey, Newnham Paddox, Arbury Hall, Guy's Cliff, Wroxall Abbey, Bilton Hall, Grove Park, and Clopton House. The town of Rugby is noted for its School, and Leamington for its springs of mineral waters.

II. GEOLOGY AND BOTANY.

a. Geology.—The best account of the Geology of the county is to be found in the ‘Handbook of Birmingham,’ prepared for members of the British Association, 1886, and from which many facts in the following description have been gathered.

The greater part of the area of Warwickshire is covered by the red rocks of the Triassic formation. Before these were laid down, the Coal Measures and older Palæozoic rocks had been bent into troughs, folds, and ridges. On the worn and eroded edges of these the Trias was deposited. It forms several long low anticlines over the Midland Counties, the longer axes of which range approximately north and south. The summits of the anticlines have also been denuded in several localities such as the Wrekin, the Malvern Hills, the South Staffordshire Coal-field, and around Nuneaton, exposing the underlying Palæozoic rocks. In the south and south-east of the county the Rhætic and Liassic formations attain a great development.

The formations found in Warwickshire are as follows, commencing with the lowest:—

Archæan.—Archæan rocks are found at Caldecote Hill, in the neighbourhood of Nuneaton. Below the Hartshill quartzite, which has been proved to be Upper Cambrian by Professor Lapworth, there is a thin group of volcanic ashes and quartz-felsites, which are probably equivalent to the igneous series of Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, which are regarded as of Archæan age.

Cambrian.—In the Nuneaton district Cambrian rocks occur, which have been divided into two main divisions, viz.—

2. Stockingford Shales.
1. Hartshill Quartzite.

The quartzite is about 1000 feet thick. At its base is a coarse breccia made up of fragments of the older igneous rocks below. It

passes up gradually into the Stockingford Shales. These are about 2000 feet thick, and consist of two main divisions. The lower is a series of purple and green shales characterised by the small Brachiopods *Obolella* and *Lingulella*. This division can be well studied at Purley Park Lane, near Atherstone. The upper division consists of grey and black shales containing the trilobite *Agnostus pisiformis*. It is well exposed in the cutting of the Midland Railway near Stockingford. These Cambrian rocks are pierced by numerous intrusive dykes of volcanic rock. They are overlaid unconformably by Carboniferous rocks in the west and Triassic rocks in the east. A small patch of Cambrian rocks is also met with at Dost Hill, near Tamworth.

The Ordovician (Lower Silurian of the Survey), Silurian, and Devonian formations are not represented in Warwickshire.

Carboniferous.—The East Warwickshire Coal-field extends about 15 miles from Tamworth in the north to Bedworth in the south. From Bedworth it strikes in a north-easterly direction, maintaining an average width of about 2 miles to Baddesley Ensor, where it widens to about 4 miles from west to east, and continues the same width as far as Shuttington. The lower members of the Carboniferous formation do not occur, the Coal Measures resting unconformably upon the Cambrian below. They have been divided into three series—a *lower*, consisting mainly of shales, unproductive of coal, and pierced by volcanic dykes; a *middle* series of sandstones and shales with five workable coal seams, which coalesce towards the south into one compound seam, 26 feet thick; and an *upper* series of sandstones and shales, 50 feet thick. At the base of the latter is a band of “*Spirorbis limestone*,” a thin band of limestone, containing the serpula *Spirorbis carbonarius*, which is persistent over a very wide area. The sequence of the beds in the Warwickshire coal-field is practically identical with that of South Staffordshire, and, unless removed by erosion before the deposition of the Triassic rocks, it is probable that the latter extends in one continuous sheet under the red rocks of N. Warwickshire.

Permian.—This formation covers a large area in this county, from Baddesley Ensor in the north to within a few miles of Leamington and Warwick on the south, from Coventry on the east, to Berkswell on the west. It consists of red, brown, and purple sandstones, with red marls and occasional beds of calcareous breccia or conglomerate, the whole reaching a thickness of nearly 2000 feet. They are generally conformable to the Coal Measures below. The breccias and conglomerates contain pebbles of various kinds from older rocks, especially Silurian and Carboniferous limestones, containing their characteristic fossils, and also volcanic materials. Professor Ramsay has suggested that this Permian breccia is of glacial origin, its materials having been brought down by ice from the neighbourhood of the Longmynd in Shropshire. Fossils are rare. *Lepidodendron* and *Calamites* have been found near Exhall, whence also has been obtained casts of a brachiopod shell allied to *Strophalosia*. Near Kenilworth remains of *Labyrinthodonts* have been found.

Trias.—This, the lowest representative of Mesozoic time, rests unconformably to everything below. It is classified as follows:—

2. Keuper	Red marls. Lower Keuper sandstone. Upper mottled sandstone.
1. Bunter	Pebble beds or Bunter conglomerate. Lower mottled sandstone (wanting in Warwickshire).]

In this county the Bunter division consists of about 250 feet of Pebble Beds and Upper Mottled Sandstone. Below the Pebble beds on the west side of the South Staffordshire Coal-field, there is a bright red and yellow sandstone known as the Lower Mottled Sandstone, but this is absent in Warwickshire. The Pebble beds contain no contemporaneous fossils, but many derived from older rocks—Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous. The Upper Mottled Sandstone is a bright red sandstone mottled with yellow and white about 300 feet thick.

The Lower Keuper Sandstone is a white or pink sandstone, often yielding good building stone. At its base occurs a breccia of grit and quartzite pebbles. In the neighbourhood of Warwick, footprints and bones of Labyrinthodonts have been found in it. The Keuper Red Marls attain a thickness of 600 feet. They contain beds of gypsum. Towards the top is a thin band of sandstone (Upper Keuper Sandstone), well exposed at the entrance to the canal tunnel at Shrewley Common and at Rowington, which has yielded Lamellibranch mollusca.

Rhaetic.—Rhaetic beds succeed conformably the Trias. Below are black shales with shelly limestones and sandy bands, containing typical Rhaetic fossils such as *Cardium rheticum*, *Avicula contorta*, *Pecten valoniensis*, *Schizodus cloacinus*, &c.

These beds are to be studied on the railway cutting at Harbury, at the small outlier of Brown's Wood, and at Storper's Wood, near Wootten Wawen. These are succeeded by hard fine grained limestones, which from their colour are known as the *White Lias*. They are used for building stone and burnt for lime. It is doubtful whether the White Lias is to be regarded as Rhaetic, or as passage bed between Rhaetic and Lias, or as Lower Lias. Complete sections from Keuper Marls below to the Lower Lias occur at Brown's Wood and at Copt Heath, near Knowle.

Lias.—This is divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper. The Lower Lias consists mainly of blue clay and shale, interstratified with beds of blue rubbly and argillaceous limestone, much quarried for hydraulic lime.

The Lower Lias beds yield many fossils. Besides characteristic Lamellibranchs and Cephalopods (Ammonites), there are Crustacea (*Astacus* and *Eryon*), Reptiles (*Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*) and Fish. Of special interest are the numerous fossil insects which have been found at Wilmcote and Binton. The insect bed is almost the lowest bed of the Lower Lias. Coleoptera and Neuroptera chiefly

occur, but there are also remains of Orthoptera, Homoptera, Libellulidæ, and Diptera. Plant remains also occur with the insects.

The *Middle Lias*, or Marlstone, form the range of hills, of which Edge Hill is the highest. The lower beds are mainly clays and marls, which are succeeded by ferruginous limestone. The lower clays and marls are to be seen at Fenny Compton, where they are exceedingly fossiliferous.

The *Upper Lias* is chiefly represented by a thin bed of clay on the hills of Fenny Compton.

Near Kineton and on Burton Dassett Hill there are small patches of Inferior Oolite resting on the Upper Lias clay.

Glacial and Post-Tertiary.—Deposits are widely distributed over the district. They may be arranged in the following general order:—

4. Post-glacial clays, sands, and gravels.
3. Upper boulder clays.
2. Lower glacial clays, sands, and gravels.
1. Lower boulder clays.

Numerous erratic blocks are scattered over the county. A bed of black peat in the post-glacial beds at Shustoke, near Birmingham, has yielded remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, and other extinct animals.

b. Botany.—It is stated in Bagnall's 'Flora of Warwickshire,' that in accordance with Mr. H. C. Watson's classification of British Plants into *types of distribution*, Warwickshire contains 501 out of 532 *British types*, 285 out of 409 *English types*, 18 out of 81 *Scottish types*, 31 out of 127 *Germanic types*, and but 1 out of 120 *Highland types*; out of 1425 plants in Great Britain 852 are found in Warwickshire. Among the rarer and more interesting flowering-plants found in this county are:—Traveller's Joy, Meadow Rue, Green and Fœtid Hellebores, Columbine, Flixweed, Wall-Rocket, Bitter Cress, Shepherd's Cress, Waterwort, Wild Liquorice, Dropwort, Golden Saxifrage, Grass of Parnassus, Ivy-Leaved Bell-Flower, Winter-Green, Yellow Bird's-nest, Water Violet, Periwinkle, Yellow Centaury, Centaury, Autumnal Gentian, Hound's Tongue, Dodder, Black and Deadly Nightshades, Henbane, Broom-rape, Bladderwort, Butterwort, Pennyroyal, English Chary, Catmint, Mezereon, Spurge Laurel, Bird's-nest Orchid, Common Ladies' Tresses, Sword-leaved and Narrow-leaved Helleborines, Pyramidal Orchid, Bee, Frog, and Butterfly Orchids, Fœtid Iris, Lily-of-the-Valley, Fritillary, Meadow Saffron, Herb Paris, Bulrush, Arrowhead, and Flowering Rush.

III. HISTORY.

Warwickshire, not only from its occupying such a central position as to constitute as it were the very heart of England, but also from having been the scene of many conflicts and memorable political events, is one of the most important counties in the kingdom.

Its earliest known inhabitants appear to have been Britons of the tribes of Dobuni and the Coritani or Coritavi. They were probably herds-men following their peaceful occupation, chiefly in the southern portion of the county called the "Feldon," a word perhaps allied to "Weald," a frequent cognomen of low lying land in other parts of the kingdom. The northern half of the county, or rather that part of it north of the river Avon, was known as the "Woodland," from the fact of its being almost entirely covered with forests, and formed the original "Arden," a common Celtic name for forest.

This forest is said by Drayton to have been the largest of all the British forests, covering not only the greater part of Warwickshire, but extending as far north as the Trent, and to the Severn on the west. When England was divided into counties the part remaining in Warwickshire alone retained the name of Arden.

The Roman occupation of this part of the Midlands appears to have been only partial, and chiefly limited to the camps along their roads, as the native tribes were enabled by the natural characteristics of the thickly wooded district, which afforded a secure ambush, to offer considerable resistance to the invaders.

During the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy Warwickshire formed part of the great kingdom of Mercia, and some of the monarchs made their residence at Tamworth, until it was destroyed by the Danes. There were also royal seats at Kingsbury-on-the-Tame and at Warwick.

Warwickshire is fully described in Domesday Book, and at the time of its compilation Warwick Castle was in the hands of a thane, named Turchil, whose large possessions were afterwards taken from him by William the Conqueror and bestowed upon one of his favourites, Henry de Newburgh.

In the reign of Henry III. Warwickshire was the scene of several of the engagements of the Wars of the Barons. They were led by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who at that time held Kenilworth Castle, against the adherents of the King, from whose supremacy the Barons had revolted.

During the Wars of the Roses the county was divided in its allegiance between the two parties, the people of Coventry supported the House of Lancaster, whilst those of Warwick were on the side of the House of York, until "the King Maker" joined the forces of Queen Margaret.

Robert Catesby, one of the chief leaders in the Gunpowder Plot, was a landowner in Warwickshire, and secret meetings were held in several of the Romanist houses in the county. Several of the conspirators were assembled at Dunchurch waiting the result of Guy Fawkes' attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament, and were ready in the event of success to carry off the Princess Elizabeth from Coombe Abbey.

It was also in Warwickshire that the first important battle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians took place 1642 near Kineton, a village lying just below Edge Hill, the name it bears in history. In

the following year, in consequence of Birmingham having supported the Parliamentary cause by supplying the Roundheads with arms, the town, although unfortified, was attacked by Prince Rupert, whose troops, by a vigorous and unmerciful assault, caused considerable damage to the town by fire, and slaughtered many of its unprotected inhabitants.

Clarendon, however, gives a different version to the story, and says that Prince Rupert found there was a troop of horse belonging to the garrison of Lichfield in the town, "which was grown to that strength, that it infested those parts exceedingly; and would in a short time have extended itself to a powerful jurisdiction." He, thinking they would not offer any serious resistance, informed them, "that if they behaved themselves peaceably, they should not suffer for what was past": but they refused to allow him quarters in the town; and "from their little works, with mettle equal to their malice, they discharged their shot upon him; but they were quickly overpowered, and some parts of the town being fired, they were not able to contend with both enemies; and, distracted between both, suffered the assailant to enter without much loss; who took not that vengeance upon them they deserved, but made them expiate their transgressions with paying a less mulct than might have been expected from their wealth, if their wickedness had been less."

Since the destruction of the walls of Coventry at the Restoration, but few historical events have occurred in the county, with the exception of the Sacheverel riots, in 1715, in Birmingham, and the later riots of "Church and King" of 1791, when the house of Dr. Priestley and others were destroyed by the mob.

Two towns only in the county appear to have had the privilege of making coins during the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods, namely Tamworth and Warwick, whilst both gold and silver coins were struck at Coventry during the reign of Edward IV.

IV. ANTIQUITIES.

a. Pre-Roman.—Of prehistoric or British remains there are but few still existing, although the Roman roads and some of the camps may have originally been British ways and earthworks. The weird Rollrich Stones near Long Compton, however, are doubtless prehistoric, and according to the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., the British strongholds of the Dobuni in South Warwickshire consisted of Nadbury Camp, on Edge Hill; a terraced hill named Gredenton Hill, near Burton Dassett; a small defensive work called Castle Hill at Brailes; Danes Bank, probably the ancient *Alauna civitas Dobunorum*, two miles north of Alcester; and a long line of ancient entrenchments near Loxley. To the north of the river Avon the Coritani had a series of frontier fortresses at Brownsover, Brinklow, and Warwick. Pre-Roman mounds also occur at Tamworth, Castle Bromwich, and Seckington, and earthworks at Barmoor, Beausale Common, Solihull, and Oldbury.

Mr. Bloxam also says: "Along the ancient British trackways, the Watling Street and the Fosse, subsequently Roman roads, I have traced lines of tumuli on or near the road. One was at High Cross; another, now destroyed, at Cloudesley Bush (this latter served as a beacon station so late as the civil war in the seventeenth century); a tumulus near the turnpike road between Pailton and Withybrook; the tumulus at Brinklow, on some high ground; at Wolston, near the Fosse; and at Knightlow Cross. Although I have not been able to carry on the connection in an unbroken line further southward, I find tumuli lower down near to Tachbrook, and near Compton Verney and Kineton."

b. Roman Remains.—Three Roman roads pass through the county. Watling Street, the great road which ran across England from the Kentish coast to Chester, enters Warwickshire south-east of Rugby, and runs along the east border, forming the boundary line with Leicestershire as far as Atherstone, and continuing in a north-westerly direction quits the county at Wilnecote to the south of Tamworth, and proceeds to Wall (*Etocetum*) in Staffordshire, where it meets Icknield or Ryknield Street.

Along this line of road are a few remains of Roman stations or occupations. The first, *Tripontium*, fixed by Mr. Bloxam at Cave's Inn near Rugby, where numerous Roman remains have been found; the next, *Benonis* or *Venonis*, at High Cross, where Watling Street and the Fosse Way intersect each other on very high ground; and close by at Cloudesley Bush is what is supposed to be a Roman burial-place.

Shortly before reaching Atherstone, at the village of Mancetter, was the station of *Manduessedum*; and Atherstone itself was doubtless a town occupied by the Romans, as paving-stones showing the grooves for chariot wheels have been discovered there. At Oldbury, to the south-west, are traces of a quadrilateral camp.

The second road is Icknield or Ryknield Street. This road must not be confused with Icknield Way, which extended from the Norfolk coast to Cornwall; it enters Warwickshire at the south-west near Bidford and runs due north, forming the western boundary of the county after passing through Alcester, which was *Alauna* of the Romans, runs past Ipsley, where there was an encampment, through Birmingham and Sutton Park, where it leaves the county and joins Watling Street at Wall (*Etocetum*). It was doubtless an old British road of the Iceni before it was improved by the Romans.

The third road, The Fosse Way, enters the county at Stretton-under-Foss, and runs in a straight north-easterly direction across Warwickshire to High Cross, where it meets Watling Street. There are traces of camps at Chesterton near Harbury, and at Brinklow.

A few other traces of Roman remains exist in the county, but none of any extent; at Corley Rocks are some earthworks, which may have been both British and Roman and at Lillington a burial-place has been discovered.

c. Anglo-Saxon.—Anglo-Saxon burial-places have been discovered in various parts of the country—one on Watling Street, near Bensford Bridge; a tumulus was cut through at Marton during the construction of the Rugby and Leamington Railway; and other burial-places have been traced at Brinklow, Bidford, and Alcester. The relics found in them comprise urns, drinking cups, fibulæ, beads, swords and spear heads, some of which have been deposited in the museum at Warwick.

A few specimens of metal-work have also been found near Warwick itself, and some jewellery was discovered many years ago in an Anglo-Saxon grave at Walton. With regard to buildings, an interesting fragment of “herring-bone” work, probably Saxon, still exists in Tamworth Castle, and the lower part of the tower of Wootton Wawen Church, and the early remains in Loxley Church, are also probably Saxon work.

d. Mediæval.—Warwickshire is rich in fortified mediæval buildings, and contains a large number of moated houses. Coventry was a walled city, and although dismantled by Charles II. some of the massive walls remain. Warwick was also a walled town, and the Castle is one of the most perfect 14th century fortifications in the county; Kenilworth Castle, although in ruins, is still a stately pile with its Norman tower, and 14th century banqueting hall; and Tamworth Castle, with its ivy-clad tower, is a striking feature; whilst Maxstoke Castle is a noble Edwardian structure in an excellent state of preservation surrounded by a moat. Traces of other old castles may be seen at the following places:—

Ansley (Norm.).

Baginton (Norm.), traces only.

Beaudesert (Norm.), earthwork only.

Fillongley (13th cent.).

Hartshill (Norm.).

Rugby (Norm.).

There were also castles at Bickenhill, Brandon, Brinklow, Castle Bromwich, Caludon, Coleshill, Fulbroke, and Studley, but no remains of them exist.

Of the manor-houses Astley is an example of a fortified house of the 13th century, embattled and crenellated by royal licence, and surrounded by a moat.

Baddesley Clinton Hall is a charmingly picturesque building of the 15th century, and other existing manor-houses, which were garrisoned and attacked during the Civil War, are Aston Hall, Compton Weynes, Coughton Hall, and Shuckburgh Hall. Charlecote House is a fine example of an Elizabethan mansion. Pooley, Kingsbury, and Wormleighton Halls were formerly fortified mansions, but they are now farm-houses, and only portions of the ancient buildings exist. St. Mary’s Hall and Ford’s Hospital, at Coventry; Leycester Hospital,

Warwick; Packwood House; and Grimshaw Hall at Knowle, are also interesting specimens of mediaeval architecture.

Of ecclesiastical buildings, St. Michael's Church, Coventry, with its fine nave and handsome spire; the Beauchamp Chapel, with its monuments, attached to St. Mary's Church, Warwick; and the churches at Stratford-on-Avon and Brailes, are the most noteworthy in the county. Amongst the sepulchral monuments the tombs of William, 4th Earl of Ferrars, at *Merevale*, of a Deacon at *Avon Dassett*, are of the 13th century. Amongst other early monuments, the following are of the 14th century: an effigy of an abbess at *Polesworth*; a knight, a lady, and a priest, at *Hillmorton*; a priest at *Newton Regis*; and a layman at *Cherington*. The monument of Bishop Veysey (16th cent.) at *Sutton Coldfield* is interesting for being the only effigy of a bishop in the county.

Of monumental brasses to be found in Warwickshire churches the most remarkable are a magnificent example of an early 15th century brass to Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1401, and to his Countess in St. Mary's Church, Warwick; another of the same period to Thomas de Crewe (d. 1419) and Juliana his wife, in *Wixford Church*, it measures 9 ft. by 4 ft. A brass of the latter half of the 16th century to Clement Throckmorton, wife and children, at *Haseley*, is a notable one illustrating the armour of the period. An accurate description of these brasses will be found in 'The Monumental Brasses of Warwickshire,' by the Rev. E. W. Badger, M.A.

There are also a large number of other edifices, monuments, and brasses in Warwickshire of considerable interest, and the following is a list of the principal of them:—

Ansley	Norm. arch and doorway.
Arley	Early Dec. 15th cent. effigy of a priest.
Arrow	Norm. doorway.
Astley	Dec.
Aston	16th cent. brasses.
Austrey	E. E. and Dec.
Avon Dassett..	13th cent. effigy of a deacon.
Baginton	E. E. 15th cent. brass.
Barcheston	E. E. 14th cent. priests' room and 16th cent. brasses.
Barton-on-Heath	Norm. arch and doorway.
Beaudesert	Norm. walls, doorways, and chancel with magnificent arch.
Berkswell	Norm. chancel and crypt.
Bickenhill	Norm. remains.
Bidford	E. E. chancel.
Bilton	Dec.
Birmingham, St. Martin's	14th cent. effigies.
Brailes	"Cathedral of the Fledon."
Burton Dassett	Norm. doorways. Trans.-Norm. arch.
Butlers Marston	Norm. pillars.

Chadshunt	Norm. arch. 17th cent. brass.
Charlecote	Lucy Chapel. 17th cent. monuments.
Cherington	14th cent. altar tomb.
Chesterton	Perp.
Coleshill	Dec. nave. Perp. chancel. 14th cent. effigies of knights. 16th cent. brasses. Norm. font
Compton Verney	16th and 17th cent. brasses.
Corley	Norm. nave.
Coughton	16th cent. brasses. Throckmorton monuments. Church remarkable for being all of one date, the 16th cent.
Coventry, St. Michael's..	Fine Perp. building, tower, and spire.
Coventry, Holy Trinity..	Spire. Early 17th cent. brass. Fine stone pulpit.
Cubbington	Norm. base of tower, and arcading.
Curdworth	Norm. arch.
Dunchurch	Dec.
Exhall, near Alcester ..	16th cent. brass.
Hampton-in-Arden ..	Norm. remains. 16th cent. brass.
Harbury	16th cent. brass.
Haseley	16th cent. brass.
Henley-in-Arden ..	Perp.
Hillmorton	14th cent. effigies of a knight and lady.
Idlicote	Norm. arches.
Ilmington	Most interesting church with much Norm. work.
Kenilworth	Norm. doorway.
Kineton	14th cent. effigy of a priest.
Knowle	Perp.
Lapworth	Perp. Relic chamber.
Long Itchington ..	E. E. aisle.
Lower Ettington ..	Shirley monuments. (In ruins.)
Merevale	Fine work of 14th cent. 13th cent. effigy of a knight and 15th cent. brass.
Monks Kirby	Dec.
Newbold Pacey	Norm. doorway.
Newton Regis	14th cent. effigy of a priest.
Offchurch	Norm. chancel.
Oxhill	Norm. doorways and windows.
Polesworth	Norm. arches. 14th cent. effigy of an abbess.
Preston Bagot	Norm. doorways and windows. 17th cent. brass.
Priors Hardwick	E. E. and Dec.
Radway	17th cent. effigy of a knight.
Rugby	Dec. tower.
Ryton-on-Dunsmore ..	Norm. doorways and windows.
Seckington	17th cent. monument.
Solihull	Dec. and Perp. 16th cent. brasses.
Stoneleigh	Norm. tower, doorway, and font. 14th cent. effigy of a priest.
Stratford-on-Avon ..	Shakespeare bust, and grand church of 13th and 17th centuries.
Sutton Coldfield	16th cent. effigy of a bishop.
Sutton-under-Brailes ..	Norm. doorway.

Tamworth .. ..	.. ..	Norm. remains.
Tanworth .. ..	.. ..	17th cent. brass.
Temple Balsall .. ..	.. ..	Finest example of 13th cent. in the Midlands.
Tysoe .. ..	.. ..	Norm. arch. 15th and 16th cent. brasses. 17th cent. effigy.
Ufton .. ..	.. ..	16th cent. brass.
Warmington .. ..	.. ..	Trans.-Norm. and a domus inclusi.
Warwick, St. Mary's ..	..	Beauchamp Chapel and monuments. 15th and 16th cent. brasses.
Warwick, St. Nicholas ..	..	15th cent. brass.
Wellesbourne Hastings ..	..	15th cent. brass.
Whatcote .. ..	.. ..	Norm. arch. 16th cent. brass.
Whichford .. ..	.. ..	E. E. nave. 16th cent. brass.
Whitnash .. ..	.. ..	16th cent. brasses.
Wixford .. ..	.. ..	Norm. doorways. 15th and 16th cent. brasses.
Wolston .. ..	.. ..	Norm. tower. 14th cent. effigy.
Wolverton .. ..	.. ..	E. E.
Wootton Wawen .. ..	.. ..	Saxon work in the tower. 16th cent. brass.
Wormleighton .. ..	.. ..	E. E. nave and tower.

There were numerous monastic institutions prior to the Dissolution, but only a few traces of them now remain. The principal are the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of *Merevale*; the gate-house of the Priory of St. Augustine at *Maxstoke*; the remains of the Cistercian Abbey at *Stoneleigh*; portions of the Cistercian cloisters at *Coombe Abbey*, and the chapter-house and refectory of the Benedictine Nunnery at *Wroxall*. In *Coventry* there are remains of the Benedictine Priory, the Carthusian Monastery of St. Anne, and of the monastery of the Grey or Franciscan Friars, and the house of the White or Carmelite Friars. In *Warwick*, besides the Priory of St. Sepulchre and the Hospital of the Knights Templars, there were numerous other religious houses, but they have all long since disappeared. Remains of the following buildings, however, still exist; a small Benedictine Priory at *Alvecote*; a Preceptory of Knights Templars at *Balsall*; the Priory afterwards an Abbey for Black Canons at *Kenilworth*; a chantry at *Knowle*; a Benedictine Nunnery at *Pinley*; the remains of a Refectory of a Benedictine Nunnery at *Polesworth*; of an Augustinian Priory at *Studley*; and of the Church of the Benedictine Monastery at *Nuneaton*.

There were also religious houses at the following places, but no traces of them now exist:—

Alcester Monastery.

Arbury Priory.

Atherstone Chantry of Austin Friars.

Monks Kirby Alien Priory of the Benedictine Monastery at Angers.

Stratford-on-Avon College.

Thelesfold Priory of Trinitarian Friars.

Warmington Alien Priory of Benedictine Abbey at Preaux, Normandy.

Wootton Wawen Priory.

HANDBOOK FOR WARWICKSHIRE.

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in black in those Routes where they are described. Those of which further information with regard to hotels, &c., is given in the Index and Directory, are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1. Rugby to Nuneaton and Tamworth (L. & N. W. Rly.)	1	6. Rugby to Leamington, and Leamington to Daventry (L. & N. W. Rly.)	63
2. Rugby to Coventry and Birmingham (L. & N. W. Rly.)	17	7. Banbury to Leamington, Warwick, and Birmingham (G. W. Rly.)	68
3. Birmingham to Sutton Coldfield and Lichfield (L. & N. W. Rly.)	30	8. Blisworth to Fenny Compton, Stratford-on-Avon, and Broom Junction (E. & W. J. Rly.)	95
4. Birmingham to Tamworth, Hampton-in-Arden, and Nuneaton, <i>via</i> Whitaere Junction (Midland Rly.).	44	9. Leamington to Alcester and Stratford-on-Avon (G. W. Rly.)	122
5. Nuneaton to Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington (L. & N. W. Rly.)	52	10. Evesham to Redditch and Birmingham (Midland Rly.)	126

ROUTE 1.

RUGBY TO NUNEATON AND TAMWORTH.

(LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY (TRENT VALLEY). 27½ m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	RUGBY.
5½ m.	Brinklow.
9 m.	Shilton.
11 m.	Bulkington.
14½ m.	NUNEATON.
19½ m.	ATHERSTONE.
24 m.	Polesworth.
27½ m.	Tamworth.

Leaving Euston Stat., a quick train will convey the tourist to [Warwickshire.]

Rugby (82½ m.) in 1 hr. 45 min. After leaving Weedon and its red-brick barracks, the train soon enters Kilsby tunnel, 1¾ m. in length. 1 m. beyond the tunnel the line crosses the county boundary into Warwickshire, entering the parish of Hillmorton (see post), and the church tower

and the octagonal turret of Rugby School chapel can be seen on the left.

* RUGBY. The Rly. Stat. here is one of the most important junctions on the London and North-Western system; through it passes all the traffic between London and the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It has been much altered since Charles Dickens immortalised it in his Christmas story, 'Mugby Junction,' and is now a first-class Stat., with good refreshment-rooms. A branch line of the Midland Rly. runs from this Stat. to Leicester. The Great Central Rly. passes through the extreme east of Warwickshire, and has an important Stat. at Rugby on the Hillmorton road.

The town stands on rising ground 1 m. to the S. Of late years it has considerably increased in size, owing to the Rly., the School, and its being a convenient hunting centre (Tattersalls have a branch establishment in Rugby).

It is said to have been the most southerly point of the Norse settlements in Mid-England, and the name proves its Danish origin (*Rug*, Jutish — *Rog*, Danish = Rye; *by*, a usual Norse termination = a dwelling). The neighbouring heath, Dunsmore, Danesmoore, points to Danish settlement in the district. In Domesday Book the name is written "Rocheberie," and in Tudor times, "Rokeby," or "Rokebie," and by Leland, "Tugby." At a period before the Romans came, the Avon formed the boundary between two British tribes, the Dobuni and Cortani (or Coritavi). The two tumuli—one, "the island," memorable as the scene of some of the exploits depicted in 'Tom Brown's School Days,' the other in a field near the Lawford road—perhaps mark the burial-places of some old British warriors and the signalling stations of the Dobuni.

The pleasant meadow scenery of the Avon valley, with its well-grown trees and luxurious hedgerows, becomes at times monotonous; Dr.

Arnold complained of "the unsurpassable dulness of the scenery . . . nothing but one endless monotony of enclosed fields and hedge-row trees." This notwithstanding, the undulating meadow-land of Warwickshire possesses a peculiar charm for those who appreciate pastoral scenery.

The parish Church of St. Andrew in the 12th cent. was a chapel under Clifton-on-Dunsmore, and belonged to the Abbey of Leicester. In 1221, Henry de Rokeby obtained the advowson of the chapel, and built the chancel, which remained till 1814. In the middle of the 14th cent. a tower, nave, and aisles were built. Of this building the tower and a small portion of the N. aisle alone remain. The square plain tower, 63 ft. high, was apparently constructed for defence, as it can be entered only from within the church; the lower windows resemble loopholes, and the belfry windows of 2 lights are square-headed. There is a fireplace within the tower, with a flue in the thickness of the wall. In 1879 the building was restored by Mr. W. Butterfield. The communion plate, a silver-gilt chalice and paten, dated 1633, is inscribed with donor's name, Thomas Shingler, a London haberdasher, and also with that of James Nalton, the Puritan rector of Rugby. The N. aisle is called, in memory of a late rector, "the Moultrie aisle." Within the church are monuments to T. Crossfield (d. 1774), a head-master of the Rugby School, and to Jos. Cave, father of Ed. Cave, the founder of 'The Gentleman's Magazine.'

The site of a small Castle, built in Stephen's reign and demolished by Henry II., may still be identified to N. of the church in the grounds of a house in Church Street.

St. Matthew's Church, built 1841 in E. E. style, contains a monument to Mrs. Bloxam, sister of Sir T.

Lawrence, P.R.A., and to M. H. Bloxam, the antiquary.

Holy Trinity Church, built 1852 (Sir Gilbert G. Scott, R.A., archt.), is a cruciform structure with a central tower, and a chapel decorated by G. F. Bodley, A.R.A.

St. Oswald's Church, at New Bilton, a suburb of Rugby, was erected by the late J. E. Street, R.A. It is a brick edifice in Gothic style.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and Monastery, on the Dunchurch road, are handsome modern buildings, designed by A. W. Pugin in 1846, and enlarged by Welby Pugin, 1864. The lofty tower and spire (200 ft.) were completed in 1872 (B. Whelan, archt.).

RUGBY SCHOOL. Its founder, Laurence Sheriff, appears to have been born in the town, although Brownsover has also been assigned as his birthplace. He went to London and became a prosperous grocer in Newgate Street, and a royal tradesman in the time of Edward VI. He befriended Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, who made him a giant of arms, and he also became a Vice-Warden of the Grocers' Company. At his death he was buried in Christ Church, Newgate, and by his will, dated July 22, 1567, he left lands in Warwickshire and in London to found a free grammar school and almshouses in his native village. The School was first established in an old house where Sheriff is said to have been born. It was removed about 1750 to the site of the Grange of the monks of Pipewell, and the present buildings were erected in 1809–13, from designs by S. Wyatt and H. Hakewill, at a cost of 32,000*l.* Dr. Arnold became head-master in 1828, and at once laid down his golden rule, which metamorphosed the whole system of public-school teaching.

"What we must look for here is—firstly, religious and moral principle; secondly, gentlemanly conduct; thirdly, intellectual ability."

Under Arnold the School attained great celebrity, and the head-master's house, with its picturesque entrance tower, became a focus of intellectual and moral activity. In 1842 Dr., afterwards Archbishop, Tait succeeded Arnold, who died suddenly in that year. Dr. Tait was the first of three successive Archbishops of Canterbury, once masters of Rugby School, Dr. Benson, assistant master 1852–58, and Dr. Temple, head-master 1858–69. Dr. James is the present head-master.

In Arnold's time, 1830, a room for the Sixth Form was built over the gateway, and in 1842 a library was added. Between 1858 and 1870 a new quadrangle was built, and other additions have since been made.

The head-master's house is upon the E. side of the *Old Quadrangle*, which is entered from the street by the gateway underneath the oriel. To the S. is the *Dining Hall*, a somewhat gloomy room; above are the *Dormitories*, 3 stories high, also the *Common Room* of the Sixth Form. In the passage by the Hall are the tops of some old desks, carved with the names of hundreds of "old boys," among the number that of Thomas Hughes, author of "*Tom Brown's School Days*." The *New Quadrangle* to the W. contains science schools, &c.

Passing through the Old Quadrangle to the W., the visitor arrives at the *Chapel*, built in 1820 and enlarged 1851. It was entirely reconstructed by Butterfield in 1871–2, in red brick with stone dressings. It is now a handsome building, with nave, transepts, apsidal chancel, and it is surmounted by a tower with octagonal lantern. The W. end was enlarged in 1898 as a memorial to the Rev. P. Bowden Smith, an assistant master for 40 years. In

the N. transept are a recumbent effigy of Dean Stanley (1815–81), by the late Sir J. E. Boehm, Bart., R.A., and a monument to Dr. Arnold (1795–1842). Near the entrance of the chancel is the grave of Dr. Arnold, marked by a cross and the name “Thomas Arnold” engraved on a plain marble slab. In the nave are also monuments to Dr. James, head-master (1778–94), by Chantrey, and to Dr. Wooll, head-master (1807–1828), by Westmacott, jnr., also a bas-relief portrait tablet, by A. Bruce Joy, to the memory of Archbishop Benson. The stained glass in the E. window of the chancel was a gift in 1834 of some of the masters, who obtained it from Oerschot, near Louvain. The subject is the adoration of the Magi, treated in the Renaissance style, and probably the work of one of the followers of Albert Dürer. Of the modern windows many are memorials to old Rugbeians, some of whom fell in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny; also to Dean Goulburn, a former head-master, and to the Rev. H. J. Buckoll, an assistant master. The chair and table in the ante-chapel were used by Dr. Arnold in the old Sixth Form School.

To the S. of the School buildings is the “Close,” comprising 17 acres, with cricket and football grounds, fine old elms, and the famous “island,” where sixty years ago the Rugby boys had flower-gardens, and in pre-Reformation days the monks of Pipewell a fish stew. On the W. runs the Dunchurch road, and towards the S. stand the Roman Catholic Convent and Church of St. Mary (see *ante*). On the E. is Barby road, with masters’ houses, the *Temple Reading Room and Art Museum*, a memorial to the head-master of that name, built in 1879. The Library contains some rare books. In the Museum are pictures by *Masaccio*, *Ferdinand Bol*, a pupil of Rembrandt, *Pieter Wouwerman*,

Velazquez, “A Daughter of the Duke of Feria”; *J. M. W. Turner*, R.A., “A Study on Lake Como” and “Off Ramsgate”; *J. S. Cotman*, “A Norfolk Broad”; *C. Stanfield*, R.A., “Coast Scene”; *P. Calderon*, R.A. Also two frames of designs by *Michael Angelo*, formerly in the collection of Sir T. Lawrence, and given by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who also presented a collection of old armour and some local antiquities. Facing the Museum is a fine marble statue of Thomas Hughes by T. Brock, R.A. On the S. of the School Close is the *Swimming Bath*, erected in 1876 by Dr. Jex-Blake, “Rugbeiensibus Rugbeiensis.”

On the Clifton road is a second-grade School, also endowed by Lawrence Sheriff.

Bilton, a village about 2 m. S.W. of Rugby on the main road to Leamington. The *Church* of St. Mark is a Dec. building (restored), with a modern N. aisle, having a tower at the W. end with an octagonal spire. In the N. wall of the chancel is a fine example of a recess for an Easter sepulchre. The organ front was formerly in St. John’s College, Cambridge, and the altar rails were brought here from the Church of Great St. Mary in that town. There are also some fine brass chandeliers from a church at Bois-le-Duc, in Brabant. Near the altar rails is a brass to the memory of Charlotte, the only child of Joseph Addison and Charlotte, Countess of Warwick (d. 1797).

Bilton Hall (Walter Barnett, Esq.) is noted as having been the residence of Joseph Addison, the poet. The oldest part of the house was built in 1623, according to the date over the porch, and belonged to the Boughton family at that time. In 1711 it was purchased by Addison, and alterations were made in it by him, probably in contemplation of his

marriage with the Dowager Countess of Warwick, which took place in 1716. He altered the external appearance of the mansion by inserting, in the garden front, sash-windows in the French style, then prevalent, in lieu of the original Jacobean mullioned windows. He built the S. wing of the house, and laid out the garden. It is said that Addison first conceived an attachment to the Countess whilst he was tutor to her son. His extreme diffidence made his advances very timorous, and that she, having discovered his passion, amused herself with it before he assumed courage enough to declare himself her admirer. As his reputation and importance in the State became great, he ventured to solicit her with more confidence, and at last prevailed. Addison only lived a short time after his marriage, which does not appear to have added to his comfort. After his death, in 1719, the Dowager Countess continued to live at Bilton, and at her decease, in 1731, the property descended to Miss Addison, their only child. She bequeathed it, at her death in 1797, to the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, whose representatives disposed of it in 1898 to the present owner.

The house formerly contained some interesting objects which belonged to Addison, and a good collection of portraits, comprising Prince Rupert, by *Van Dyck*; Prince Maurice, by *Van Dyck*; James I., by *Marc Geeraerts*; Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, and Dorothy, Countess of Leicester, by *Sir Peter Lely*; Addison, by *Sir G. Kneller*, and others. These were all sold in 1898.

At the back of the house is a pair of iron gates with the initials, J. A. and C. W. (Joseph Addison and Charlotte Warwick). These gates were originally at the main entrance. The Spanish oaks in the grounds are said to have been the first planted

in this country; the acorns were given to Addison by his friend Craggs, who brought them from Spain.

The *Manor House* (R. H. Shuckburgh, Esq., J.P.) contains some good family portraits, and a "Madonna and Child," attributed to *Perugino*.

Hillmorton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Rugby, fringes a broad highway. It is a picturesque village, with an unrestored *Church*, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; it was built by the Astleys in the 12th cent., and rebuilt in the 14th cent.; it was much added to and repaired in 1774. In a recess in the wall of the N. aisle is the effigy of a priest, vested for mass, conjectured to represent William de Walton, first vicar, who died 1348. Between the nave and S. aisle is a mutilated figure of an armed warrior, probably representing Thomas de Astley (c. 1336). In the S. aisle is a recumbent effigy of a lady, under a pedimental canopy, upon a low plain tomb; she is attired in a wimple and veil, gown with ample skirts, and a mantle. It probably represents Margerie, widow of Thomas de Astley, living in 1353.—*Bloxam*. Under the flooring of the Lady Chapel there is a very fine monumental brass, with no name, supposed to be Lady Katherine Astley (c. 1391). The Communion plate, dated 1571, is very interesting. On the village green stands a remarkable shaft and base.

The geological formation of this district is lias, and there are extensive blue brick works at *Hillmorton*. It is worth notice that the custom of building walls and even cottages with mud is still practised in the neighbourhood.

The main road continues to Crick, 2 m., where it crosses Watling Street and enters Northamptonshire.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. of Hillmorton is **Clifton** (Stat. on the Rugby and Market Harborough branch line), situated on high ground. The *Church* of St. Mary is a 13th cent. building with a W. tower. In the chancel is a very large and costly marble mural monument to Sir Orlando Bridgeman (d. 1721). Watling Street runs along the E. side of the parish separating it from the county of Leicester, and to the N. are the remains of the Roman Station *Triponium*.

Dunsmore is the seat of P. A. Muntz, Esq., M.P.

On the opposite side of the Rly. are the hamlets of Newton and **Brownsover**. The Chapel of St. Michael, at Brownsover, a small E. E. edifice, was rebuilt by the late Sir Gilbert G. Scott, R.A.

Brownsover Hall is the residence of H. A. Ward-Boughton-Leigh, Esq.

Further to the N., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Rugby, is **Churchover**. The *Church* of Holy Trinity is an E. E. building with a W. tower and spire, and has some interesting mural monuments. **Coton House** (J. A. James, Esq., J.P.) is the property of the Arkwright family.

Leaving Rugby Stat. by the main line, the Rly. passes over the Avon close to the village of **Newbold-on-Avon**. The *Church* of St. Botolph has a good late nave, and the arcades are good examples of late Perp. work with shafted piers. The S. porch is groined. There is a remarkable series of monuments to the Boughton family, some of unusual character. **Holbrook Grange** (Col. C. T. Caldecott) is on the site of an old mansion, which belonged to the Boughton family until the end of the last cent., when Sir Theodosius Boughton was poisoned by his brother-in-law, Captain Donellan. (See Little Lawford, Rte. 2.)

On high ground to the E. is **Harboro Magna**, a small village with a restored *Church* (All Saints), with an embattled W. tower. Small portions of the early building remain, which show that the church must have been very interesting and of great beauty in detail.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Brinklow** (Stat.). The *Church* of St. John the Baptist is an E. E. building with a western embattled 14th cent. tower. An Abbot of Kenilworth is said to have blessed the people from the rood-loft; the stairs to which still remain. The floors of both the nave and chancel are on an incline rising from W. to E., and the chancel is approached by four steps.

The Fosse Way passes through the village, and close to the churchyard are the remains of a Roman camp, occupying twenty-five acres. Near by was formerly an old castle belonging to the Mowbrays. Adjoining the Fosse Way, to the N., is a high cliff, known as Brinklow Hill, supposed to have been a British encampment and afterwards occupied by the Romans.

To the W., 3 m. on the Coventry road and 2 m. N. of Brandon Stat. (see Rte. 2), is **Coombe Abbey** (Earl of Craven). The house stands in a large park, beside a fine lake of 90 acres. It is on the site of the second Cistercian monastery in the county. It was built in the reign of Stephen (1150) by Richard de Camyill. After the dissolution it was granted by Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick. In the reign of Elizabeth it passed by marriage into the hands of John, the 1st Lord Harrington. He was entrusted with the guardianship of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and afterwards Queen of Bohemia. She occasionally resided here, and at the time of the Gunpowder Plot she was removed from here to Coventry for safety, as

the conspirators proposed to seize her and carry her to London to represent the Roman Catholics. In 1611 the estate came into the possession of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London, and ancestor of the present owner. The eldest son of Sir William Craven, who was created Lord Craven for his gallantry under the Prince of Orange, and subsequently Viscount Craven, devoted his services to the Queen of Bohemia, and in return she bequeathed him all her pictures and books.

Of the old monastery, portions of three sides of the cloisters remain. The E. side with an entrance to a chapter house is of the 12th cent., the N. and W. sides are Perp. Above these Lord Harrington erected the half-timbered upper story, with the outer ends of the wings and gables of stone. Considerable additions were made in the 17th cent., but in 1864 these were taken down and rebuilt by the late Sir William Craven.

In the state bedroom, hung with tapestries, are portraits of the Queen of Bohemia and her family. In the dining-room and drawing-rooms are portraits by *Velazquez*, *Van Dyck*, and *Honthorst*, besides numerous paintings by *Canaletto*, *Rubens*, *Van Somer*, and others.

To the N.E. of the Rly. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is the pleasant village of **Stretton-under-Foss**, situated near the Foss Way, the Norm. church of which was standing less than a hundred years ago. *Newbold Revel*, a fine mansion of red brick with stone dressings, situated in an extensive park, is the property of A. H. E. Wood, Esq.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is **Monks Kirby**. An alien cell was founded here by the monks of the monastery of St. Nicholas, at Angers, in the time of William the Conqueror.

At the Dissolution the lands were given by Henry VIII. to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which they still belong. The *Church of St. Edith* is a red sandstone edifice of the 14th cent., of grand dimensions and fine proportions. It consists of a chancel, nave with five bays, aisles, and two chapels. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a massive embattled tower, which was formerly surmounted by a very fine spire, which served as a landmark to the country round, but it was partially taken down in 1630 in order to save the expense of repairs. The remainder was blown down in a gale with other portions of the church on Christmas Day, 1701. An inscription on the roof records this destruction. The S. porch with a room over it is finely groined in stone. There are several ancient monuments to the Feilding family, Earls of Denbigh (see *Newnham Paddox*, *post*), one to William Feilding bearing the date 1547, and Elizabeth his wife, 1539. There are also some good stained glass inserted by the Wood family of Newbold Revel, and a curiously contrived ambry with two doors on opposite sides of the wall. A rude stone effigy was discovered in pulling down an old wall about a century ago. It is supposed to represent Geoffry de Wirce, the founder of the church, who came over with the Conqueror. The church was thoroughly restored in 1869.

In the parish is **Newnham Paddox**, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh. It became the property of the Feilding family in Henry VI.'s reign by marriage of William Feilding with the grand-daughter of Robert de Newnham. The house, situated in a well-wooded park and approached by an avenue of trees, was restored during 1876–1880 in a somewhat French classic style by Wyatt. It contains a valuable col-

lection of paintings, including *Gerbier's* portrait of the Infanta Maria of Spain, which was brought from Madrid by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to show to James I., and many family portraits by *Van Dyck*, *Gainsborough* and others. There is also a good library, in which is a valuable collection of original editions of Thomas Pennant's works on travel, natural history and archaeology; several of them being in MS. and including a very fine edition of his "Pennant's London," interspersed with many drawings and engravings, collected by himself. These, with the Pennant property in Flintshire, came into the family by the late Earl's first marriage with Louisa Pennant, heiress and great grand-daughter of Thomas Pennant. Adjoining the house is a Roman Catholic chapel in Gothic style, which contains a finely carved reredos and an altar composed of Caen stone and coloured marbles. In the village is a convent, dedicated to our Lady of the Sacred Heart, with a school and orphanage attached.

To the N.W. is the small village of **Withybrook**. The *Church* of All Saints is a building of the 14th cent., with many later additions, containing a monument to the Wright family (1609), also a small *brass* to a civilian (c. 1500), and a rare example of an Easter sepulchre carved and painted.

To the S. of Monks Kirby is the village of **Pailton**, and 1½ m. N., at **Cloudesley Bush**, is a Roman remain supposed to be the burial-place of the military commander, **Claudius** (see High Cross).

To the N.E. (1 m.) is **Wibtoft**, situated on the site of the Roman city of **Cleychester**, and adjoining, in the parish of Great Copston, is a pillar, situated at the crossing of

two great Roman roads, Watling Street and the Fosse Way, in the corner of a garden, known as **High Cross**, marking the site of the Roman station, *Benonis* or *Venonis*. It was erected in 1711, and bears an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation: "The noblemen and gentry, ornaments of the neighbouring counties of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, at the instance of the Right Honourable Basil, Earl of Denbigh, have caused this pillar to be erected in grateful as well as perpetual remembrance of peace, at last restored by Her Majesty Queen Anne. If, traveller, you search for the footsteps of the ancient Romans, you may here behold them. For here their most celebrated ways, crossing one another, extend to the utmost boundaries of Britain; here the Vennones kept their quarters; and, at the distance of one mile from here, Claudius, a certain commander of a cohort, seems to have had a camp towards the street: and towards the fosse, a tomb."

It stands on very high ground, commanding an extensive view on all sides. It was struck by lightning in 1791, and little more than the base now remains. Formerly one of the beacons of Warwickshire was placed on the hill.

There was at Copston a very picturesque chapel, now destroyed, of which a drawing is preserved in the Birmingham Reference Library.

To the E. of the Park of Newnham Paddox is the small village of **Willey**, situated on Watling Street and the borders of Leicestershire. The *Church* of St. Leonard is a small building of stone, almost entirely rebuilt in 1884. There is a curious sepulchral monument, a coffin lid with parts of an effigy showing through three quatre-foil cusped apertures. The Midland Rly. from Rugby to Leicester passes through

the village. The nearest Stat. is Ullesthorpe, in Leicestershire.

9 m. Shilton (Stat.). The *Church* of St. Andrew was a stone edifice of the 14th cent., but has been nearly rebuilt. There is a curious piscina near the E. end, and a western tower. Shilton was the birthplace of Christopher St. Germain, a lawyer of some note in the 16th cent., and author of a work entitled "Doctor and Student," published 1523, and which previous to the publication of Blackstone's "Commentaries" was considered a standard work.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Shilton Stat. on the road to Coventry is the village of **Ansty**. The *Church* of St. James is a modern edifice. The tower and spire were erected in 1856 in memory of General H. W. Adams, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Inkerman, 1854. The Hall is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Edward Woolcombe-Adams, J.P.

3 m. N.E. of Shilton is **Wolvey**, on the road from Coventry to Hinckley, in Leicestershire, with the river Anker flowing through it. It is historically interesting, as on Wolvey Heath Edward IV. was surprised by Earl of Warwick, "the King maker," in 1470, and taken to Middleham Castle, in Yorkshire. According to Dugdale a hermitage existed on the Heath. Near to this hermitage Lady Dorothy Smyth was burnt at the stake in 1555 for murdering her husband at Shireford Manor, 1 m. N. of Wolvey.

The present *Church* of St. John the Baptist is a building of sandstone, chiefly in the Dec. style, with important remains of the 12th cent. It consists of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch over a fine Norm. doorway, and a lofty embattled western tower of the late 15th cent., containing a clock and three bells, given by the Astleys and others at

the restoration of Charles II. In the S. aisle are remains of a chantry, founded in 1344 by Alice, Lady Astley; and in the N. aisle is a monument to Thomas de Wolvey and his wife (about 1300), and one in alabaster with effigies to Sir Thomas Astley and his wife (1603). In the E. wall of the S. aisle several steps were discovered in 1897 which doubtless led to the rood-loft. The hinges on which the door was hung and the socket into which the bolt was shot still remains. The chancel was rebuilt in 1858.

In the Temple farm-house an old stone chimney still marks the place of a Knight Templar's house. In 1896 a secret hiding-place was discovered in it.

Wolvey Hall, the seat of H. F. J. Coape-Arnold, Esq., was probably rebuilt towards the end of the 17th cent., on the site of an older building. It contains a collection of paintings, including some water-colour drawings by *David Cox* and others; attached to the house is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Leicester Grange is the residence of John Till, Esq. The house was destroyed by fire in 1803, and subsequently rebuilt.

11 m. Bulkington (Stat.). The *Church* of St. James, anciently appropriated to the Abbey of Leicester, is an edifice of stone of the 14th and 15th centuries. It consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, and a western tower with embattled parapet and pinnacles. Some of the later windows have hood mouldings of a bold character, with large crockets terminating with finials. There are two incised sepulchral slabs, one with effigies of John Zuche and his wife. The pedestal of the font is a beautiful piece of Numidian marble, supposed to have been a portion of a column from a temple at Rome. It bears the following

inscription: "This fragment of ancient Numidian marble was imported from Rome by Richard Hayward, and was given to the church in 1789." Richard Hayward, who lived at Weston Hall in the neighbourhood, was an amateur sculptor, and the church contains many interesting pieces of sculpture by his hands, including the panels in the font, the communion table, and a monument to his parents.

Weston-in-Arden, a Jacobean mansion, is the residence of F. A. Newdigate, Esq., M.P.

3 m. N.E. is **Burton Hastings**. The name of Hastings was added on account of that family owning the lordship for many generations. The estates were confiscated when Baron Hastings, the Lord Chamberlain to King Edward IV., was beheaded in 1483 by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, then Lord Protector, but they were subsequently restored to his son, and afterwards passed by marriage to the Cotton family of Connington (see *H.Bk. for Huntingdonshire*). The Church of St. Botolph originally belonged to the Monastery of Nuneaton (see *post*). It is a 14th cent. edifice with a low western tower, and has a good arcaded font.

Adjoining is the parish of **Stretton Baskerville**, anciently belonging to the family of Baskerville, but the manor-house and church have disappeared.

14½ m. * **NUNEATON** (Junct. Stat. with branch lines to Coventry, Leicester, Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Burton. Also Stat. on the Midland branch line from Birmingham to Leicester), a market town with wool, worsted plush, ribbon, hat, and other factories, situated in a hollow on a branch of the river Anker. Coal-

mining, brick and tile works, stone-quarrying, and other industries are also rapidly developing. In Domesday the name was "Etone." Etone or Eatone derives its name from the rivulets on which it stands. Ea, Anglo-Saxon = water, and the prefix is owing to a nunnery established here in the 12th cent.

The *Church* of St. Nicholas was founded by Robert, Earl of Leicester, and in the time of Henry I. given by him to the Monastery of Lira in Normandy. It subsequently belonged to the Priory of Sheen in Surrey by Charter from Henry V. It is a large and handsome structure of stone, of various periods, consisting of a chancel, chantry or Lady Chapel, nave with aisles, north and south porches, and embattled western tower and turret containing a clock and a fine ring of eight bells. There are monuments in the church to the families of Stratford and Trotman (1703), ancestors of the Dugdale family; to John Ryder, LL.D., Dean of Lismore, eldest son of Dr. John Ryder, who was vicar of Nuneaton, 1721 to 1742, afterwards Bishop of Killaloe, and subsequently Archbishop of Tuam; and an altar tomb of white marble, with a recumbent effigy of Sir Marmaduke Constable (1560) in armour. There are also small remains of wall paintings of an interesting character.

The modern *Church* of St. Mary is an unfinished structure, erected in 1877; within its precincts may be seen the remains of four piers of the ancient Priory Church of St. Mary the Virgin, founded by Robert, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. The monastery was of the Benedictine Order, and comprehended both nuns and monks under a prioress. At the Dissolution the lands belonging to the Priory were given to Sir Marmaduke Constable.

1 m. S. is the large manufacturing village of **Attleborough**, where

elastic-webbing, cotton thread, &c., are produced.

Attleborough Hall (J. F. Johnson, Esq., J.P.).

Camp Hill Hall (Henry Stubbs, Esq.), an Elizabethan mansion, is situated on what is supposed to have been a Roman camp, 2 m. W. of the town.

Continuing by rail, after passing under the Midland Rly. on the rt., at 1 m. is *Weddington*. The river Anker runs through the village. The *Church* of St. James is a brick building, erected in 1733 on the foundations of a Norm. edifice, of which there are remains in the transept, where there is a mural monument to Humphrey Adderley (d. 1598). The font is also Norm., and a fine piece of work. There is a painting of "the Crucifixion" in the chancel after Van Dyck. The church was restored and altered in 1882 by Sir Arthur Blomfield. *Weddington Hall* (H. Cunliffe Shawe, Esq., J.P.) is a fine building in Tudor style standing in a park.

1 m. further N., on the rt. of the Rly., is *Caldecote*, also on the river Anker. The *Church* of St. Theobald and St. Chad, a modern plain building in Gothic style, contains several monuments to the Purefoy family and to George Abbot, 1649 (see *post*).

Caldecote Hall (Capt. H. L. Townshend, J.P.), a handsome red brick mansion, entirely rebuilt in 1880, is noted for the spirited defence against the Royalists in 1642. Prince Rupert arrived suddenly with the intention of capturing Colonel Purefoy, an important leader of the Roundheads, but he was absent. The garrison consisted of George Abbot, a son-in-law, 8 men, Mrs. Purefoy and maids. So stubborn was the defence that it is said even the pewter dishes were

melted down for bullets, and it was not until after the house had been set on fire that the gallant little band surrendered.

2 m. beyond, close to the Rly. on the rt., is *Mancetter*, which occupies a portion of *Manduessedum*, a Roman station on Watling Street, where traces of domestic buildings and coins have been found. The *Church* of St. Peter, situated on an eminence, supposed to be the site of a Roman camp, is a stone building of the E. E. and Dec. period. It was erected by Wakeline de Mancestre in the reign of Henry II., and it was appropriated in the reign of Henry VI. by the Abbey of Mercvale (see *post*). The stained glass in the windows in the chancel is supposed to have been brought from the Abbey. There are several chained books in the S. aisle, and a good piscina in the chancel. The sweet-toned bells in the tower at the W. end, which does not communicate with the nave, came from Merevale Abbey after the Dissolution. A gild-house was erected here in the reign of Henry VI.; remains of it still exist in a dwelling-house close to the church.

The Manor House was formerly the property of the Glover family, one of whom—George, a connection of Bishop Latimer by marriage—was a Protestant martyr during the Marian persecutions, and was put to death at Coventry in 1555. Another inhabitant of Mancetter, Mrs. Joyce Lewis, was a victim of the persecutions. She was burnt at Lichfield in 1557. A monument to the memory of these martyrs was erected in the church in 1876 in the S. aisle.

1 m. S. is *Hartshill*, situated on high ground overlooking an extensive tract of country with woods on the W. side. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and a kiln

with some Roman pottery has recently been discovered. The remains of a Norman castle, built circa. 1125, still exist, the chapel of which, however, has lately been nearly destroyed. The poet, Michael Drayton, was born here in 1563, and a house supposed to be his birthplace is still shown. He was descended from a Leicestershire family. His most noted work was "Poly Olbion," a description of all the tracts, rivers, mountains, forests, &c., in Great Britain. He died in 1631 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The *Church of Holy Trinity* is a modern building in Norm. style.

Hartshill is a rapidly increasing place, owing to the immense seams of untouched coal in its immediate vicinity.

There are also extensive quarries in the quartz rocks, and manganese has been found.

To the W., 1 m., are remains of a Roman camp at Oldbury. Within its area is *Oldbury Hall*, a Georgian mansion.

From Hillmorton to Mancetter Watling Street forms the boundary with Leicestershire. It then passes through the county to Wilnecote, where it enters Staffordshire and proceeds towards Lichfield.

19½ m. * *Atherstone* (Stat.), an old market town situated on Watling Street, chiefly employed in hat manufacture. Roman paving stones with grooves for chariot wheels were discovered here in 1868, when the drainage of the town was being carried out. Some of these stones, with the groove distinctly marked, are in the vicarage garden. The town forms the E. limit of the Forest of Arden, which extended S.W. to Atherstone (Arden's Stone) on the Stour.

The *Church of St. Mary*, formerly a chantry of the Austin Friars, was, with the exception of the central

octagonal tower and chancel, entirely rebuilt in 1849 in Perp. style. The chancel was used by the Grammar School, founded by Sir W. Devereux in 1573, until 1888, when it was restored to parochial use and embellished with a fine stained glass window by Mr. C. E. Kempe in 1896. Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., received the sacrament here the day before the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

Against the principal inn, 'The Old Red Lion,' is a milestone, on which the distances to London, Liverpool, and Lincoln are marked 100 m. each.

About 1 m. W. of the town, finely situated on high ground, are the ruins of **Merevale Abbey**, founded for Cistercian monks in 1149 by Robert, Earl Ferrers, grandson of Henry de Ferrers, one of the followers of William the Conqueror. In its original state the church was of cruciform plan, with a short choir, to the S. of which was a cloister court, surrounded by the apartments and offices of the monks. On the S. side of the cloister stood the refectory, a noble room of the 14th cent., considerable parts of which, including the pulpit steps, still remain, together with the monks' lavatory near the entrance. There is a subterranean passage, or a large water-course, under the abbey ruins.

The gatehouse, which was W. of the Abbey, has disappeared, but the chapel of the gatehouse is now the parish *Church* dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, probably of the time of the reign of Henry III. It formerly consisted of a nave with aisles, and a chancel. The chancel has disappeared, leaving only the original nave, which now forms a kind of ante-chapel to the present church, which is of 14th cent. date, and has extremely beautiful windows and other details. There is a turret

containing two bells. The E. window is a peculiarly interesting example of the 14th cent., and is filled with an ancient "Jesse" window, removed from the adjoining abbey, whilst the glass in the N. aisle is of the 15th cent. There are remains of a second "Jesse" window. The church contains a curious wooden loft or gallery, of the 15th cent., and interesting monuments removed from the Abbey Church, including the remains of an effigy in chain armour, attributed to the 13th cent., and supposed to be that of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who died in 1254, and a large early 15th cent. brass (5 ft. 2 in.) of a knight and his lady, probably Robert, Lord Ferrers. The high tomb with effigies in alabaster are supposed to be of John Handerwell and wife, of the 15th cent. In the church are also the remains of some stone coffins of considerable interest. At the Dissolution, the Abbey was granted to Sir Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley. In the 17th cent. it was sold to the Stratford family, through whom it came to the Dugdales, the present owners.

Merevale Hall (W. F. S. Dugdale, Esq., J.P.) stands on high ground in the midst of an extensive park, a chief feature of which is the great height of the oaks—120 ft. being not unknown. They are one of the few surviving relics of Shakespeare's forest. The Hall was built in the Elizabethan style by Clutton and Blore about 1840. The tower commands a fine view, extending on a clear day over five counties.

Here is preserved the library of the celebrated antiquary, Sir William Dugdale, the author of the 'Antiquities of Warwickshire' (see Blyth, *post*). It contains the complete series of his diaries from 1629 to 1684, which give many curious side-lights on the Civil War

and country life in England at that time. There are also many autographs of Charles I., Clarendon, Jeremy Taylor, and other contemporary personages.

In the house is a small but good collection of pictures, certain fine heraldic tabards belonging to Sir William and to his son Sir John Dugdale.

To the S. is the wooded district of Bentley.

About 2 m. W. of Merevale is the village of **Baxterley**, where there are extensive collieries, the property of the present Dugdale family. In the Stratford pit there occurred (2nd May, 1882) a disastrous explosion, by which the owner, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, and upwards of thirty officials and workmen lost their lives whilst heroically attempting to rescue nine colliers, who were cut off from safety by a fire. The *Church* has small Norm. remains in the chancel. The W. end was rebuilt early in the 17th cent. by Hugh Glover. The aisle is modern, and there is a quaint western tower with pinnacles.

To the N. about 1 m. is **Baddesley-Ensor**, situated close to Watling Street. The *Church* of St. Michael is a modern edifice, which superseded a small Norm. chapel.

Continuing by rail from Athertonstone, at 3 m. on the E. side, is **Grendon Park**, watered by the Anker, the property of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. The house, a spacious building, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1825. The *Church* of All Saints, at **Grendon**, is a large and in many respects a fine edifice. There are remains of the 13th cent., but it is mainly of the 14th cent. Dugdale believes it was nearly rebuilt by Sir William Chetwynd in the reign of Edward III. The nave arcades and the S. doorway are very fine, and

there is a western embattled tower. The church was badly "restored" in 1825. It contains memorials to the Chetwynd family.

24 m. Polesworth (Stat.), a small town to which Henry III. granted a charter for holding a weekly market, but it has long been abandoned. The river Anker flows through it. The *Church* of St. Edith, formerly the conventional church of a Benedictine Nunnery, was founded by King Egbert, then Bretwalda, or supreme chieftain of the Saxons, whose daughter, St. Edith, is supposed to have been the first abbess. It is stated by Dugdale to have been the first religious house established in the county. The church (restd. in 1869) is a Norm. building with later additions, consisting of a chancel, nave, and N. aisle with a large embattled tower at the N.E. angle of the nave. The pillars and arches of the nave and the clerestory within the roof of the aisle are Norm. It contains a curious stone effigy of an abbess of the 14th cent., wearing a coif and wimple, and a long gown with hanging sleeves. Her feet rest on the back of a hart. In one hand is a pastoral staff, and in the other a book. There is also a piece of Flemish tapestry. On the S. side are slight remains of the cloisters and a Norm. doorway which opened from them into the church. The W. doorway of the 14th cent. retains its original door with remarkably interesting ironwork.

The vicarage stands on the site of the Nunnery, and the refectory with an open timbered roof is incorporated in the building.

There are many quaint old houses, the most interesting being *Pooley Hall*, now a farmhouse. It belonged, in the time of Stephen, to the Marmions of Tamworth Castle. The present house was built by Sir Thomas Cokain in 1509, and is an embattled structure of red

brick with stone dressings, a survival of the old castellated mansions. There is a lead cistern bearing the date 1692, and various heraldic devices. To the S. is a small chapel also of early 16th cent. work, separated from the house; it has a low pitched roof with an embattled parapet, and the remains of an octagonal bell-turret still exist. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood.

4 m. N.E. of Polesworth, on the borders of Leicestershire, is *Austrey*, anciently "Aldestrie." The *Church* of St. Nicholas was given to the monks of Burton by Osbert de Clinton in 1240. The present handsome building, dating from about 1242, is, with the exception of the chancel and porch, which are modern, a pure example of late E. E. and partly Dec. period. It consists of a chancel, nave with aisles, and an E. E. tower surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned broach spire. The fine ring of six bells dates from time of James I. There are piscinæ in the chancel and S. aisle, and carved oak reredos and altar rails. In the N. aisle are a stone coffin and an Elizabethan oak chest with iron bands and locks in good condition. The church was restored in 1843 (Ewan Christian, architect), when the chancel was rebuilt.

Near the village is an ancient market cross with five steps; it was carefully restored in 1898.

1 m. N.W., at the extreme N.W. corner of the county, is the village of *Newton Regis*. The *Church* of St. Mary is a large and picturesque Dec. building, without aisles, having a western tower with a tall and well proportioned spire. The S. porch of the 15th cent. has a stone roof carried by five pointed arch ribs. There is a 14th cent. monument, with a curious semi-effigy of a

priest in the N. wall of the chancel, and there was a low-sided window, now closed up. The sedile and piscina are of very unusual form. Adjoining is No Man's Heath, formerly an open common, but now an ecclesiastical parish, with a *Church* dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.

1 m. further W. is Seckington, close on the border of Staffordshire. Here is an ancient British tumulus, which was afterwards occupied by the Romans, and according to Camden was the site of *Secundunum*.

The *Church* of All Saints is a stone building, situated on a gentle eminence. It consists of a chancel, nave, S. porch, and a western tower surmounted by a tall spire. The latter were entirely rebuilt in 1883, at a cost of 2600*l.* There are several interesting monuments in the chancel, which has a leper window with modern stained glass, the most prominent being that in the N. wall of the chancel to Robert Burdett (1603), Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, considered to be one of the most perfect of its kind in England. There is a traditional report that George Washington spent the early days of his boyhood in the village.

Continuing by rail from Polesworth at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the N. side is the hamlet of Alvecote, on the river Anker, the site of the Tamworth colliery. Alvecote Priory, now a farmhouse, is an ancient building, forming part of a small Benedictine priory founded by William Burdett in 1159. The remains of the chapel still exist.

To the N. is the village of Shuttington. The *Church* of St. Matthew, formerly a chapel belonging to Alvecote Priory, is a small building with a good Trans.-Norm. doorway at the W. end.

$27\frac{1}{2}$ m. * TAMWORTH (Stat., also Stat. adjoining for Midland Rly., see Rte. 4) is a well-to-do midland town, standing on both banks of the Tame, over which and its tributaries there are several bridges. The part of the town on the S. side of the river was formerly included in Warwickshire, but it is now wholly in the county of Stafford. There are two large stretches of common land, called the Warwick and the Stafford moors, upon which the inhabitants have rights of pasture. A thousand years ago the natural advantages of this place induced the Saxon kings of Mercia to select it as a residence. Deeds and charters exist dated from the Royal Palace of Tamworth in the 8th and 9th centuries. "No one who looks on the district—no one who sees the extent of its woodlands, the delightful rivers that water it, enriching the spacious meadows that border them, who sees also the extensive champaign country, affording the opportunity of arable cultivation for pleasure and profit, can be surprised to find that, in the earliest times, it was the chosen seat of those who were the conquerors of the country."—Sir R. Peel.

In the fields W. of the town, says the legend, the combat took place between Sir Lancelot of the Hall and Sir Tarquin, knights of the Round Table; and a castle was built near the junction of the Tame and the Anker by Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred. The town was given by William I. to Robert Marmion, of Fontenay, in Normandy, who thus became Lord of "Tamworth tower and town." From the Marmions it descended to the Frevilles and the Ferrers, and from them, with the barony, to the Marquis Townshend.

The Castle, recently acquired by the Corporation for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town, occu-

pies the site of Ethelfleda's fort, which were buried in 1869 in the N.E. corner of the churchyard, and, on the rt. bank of the Tame, but is mainly a massive Jacobean building, placed on a lofty artificial mound, though the wall of the keep, a multiangular building, is virtually Norm., with probably some Saxon work, much repaired at different times. The hall has an open roof of wood, springing nearly from the floor, and is curious, but very gloomy. Two chambers are panelled and decorated with armorial bearings. From the roof of the tower is a very fine view of the Vale of Trent, Drayton Manor, and Lichfield spires. During the Civil War the Castle was taken by the Parliamentarians, and held by Governor Waldeye Willington.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Editha, the daughter of King Edgar, who is buried here, is a very fine building (restored by Butterfield) of Dec. and Perp. dates, with a massive tower, intended to carry a spire, of which the base only exists. The first Marmion, according to the legend, seized all the property of the church, but on receiving a nocturnal visit from the saint, he not only restored the spoil but gave many additional manors, and made the church collegiate, which it remained until the Dissolution. The Norm. church was burnt in 1345, but some fine arches and other fragments remain. There is a crypt, formerly filled with human bones,

which were buried in 1869 in the N.E. corner of the churchyard, and, in the tower, a curious double staircase, communicating, the one with the inside, the other with the outside, both distinct though intertwining. In the chancel are several monuments of early date, presumably of the Marmions and the Frevilles, but the great monument of the last of the Ferrers, a ponderous Renaissance structure, has been placed under the tower. To the E. of the church are remains of 14th cent. walls of the old college, and in Church St. is a picturesque timber house, figured in Parker's 'Domestic Architecture.'

Thomas Guy, the bookseller and founder of the noble London hospital that bears his name, represented Tamworth for 7 Parliaments; he founded some almshouses, and rebuilt the Town-hall (to which the first Sir Robert Peel, Bt., made additions), which stands on the arches of an older building. In front of it is a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the Minister, who took much interest in the town, and was mainly instrumental in founding its present flourishing Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

2 m. E. of Tamworth is the pretty village of Amington. The modern *Church* of St. Editha was erected under the direction of the late G. E. Street, R.A.

ROUTE 2.

RUGBY TO COVENTRY AND BIRMINGHAM.

(LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. 30½ m.)

Rail.	Station.
6½ m.	Rugby.
Brandon and Wolston.	
11½ m.	COVENTRY.
15 m.	Tile Hill.
16 m.	Berkswell.
20 m.	Hampton-in-Arden.
24½ m.	Marston Green.
27½ m.	Stethford.
28½ m.	Adderley Park.
30½ m.	Birmingham (New Street).

Soon after quitting Rugby Stat. the line to Coventry and Birmingham skirts to the N. of Rugby, and branches off from the main line nearly due west.

At 3 m. is Little Lawford, situated on the Avon. Here formerly stood Lawford Hall, then the property of the Boughton family. It obtained great notoriety at the end of last century, owing to Sir Theodosius Boughton, Bart., being poisoned with laurel-water in August, 1780, by his brother-in-law, Capt. John Donellan, who was arrested in the following month and executed at Warwick. The family afterwards sold the estate to John Caldecott, Esq., who pulled down the house and erected the present mansion, *Holbrook Grange* (Col. C. T. Caldecott). In connection with Lawford Hall there is a legend of a ghost, called one-handed Boughton, who used to ride about in a coach-and-six, and whose spirit was conjured into a phial by a numerous body of clergy, and was "laid" in a marl pit. Bioxam attributes the origin of the legend of Lawford Hall to the bloody hand of Ulster borne on the arms of the family.

[Warwickshire.]

Adjoining is Long Lawford, with a modern church, a Chapel of Ease to the Church at Newbold-on-Avon.

At 4 m. the Rly. enters a large cutting of Church Lawford. The *Church* of St. Peter, rebuilt in 1872 in late Dec. style, was formerly under the patronage of the convent of St. Peter-super-Dinan, in France.

To the N. on the river Avon is King's Newnham, or *Newnham Regis*. An ivy-clad tower is all that remains of the church, which was demolished about a century ago. According to Dugdale, the interior was decorated with frescoes. In 1852, during some excavations made under the direction of the late Lord John Scott, some coffins were discovered containing the remains of Francis, Earl of Chichester (d. 1653), the Countess (d. 1652), their daughter Lady Audrey Leigh (d. 1640), and Sir John Anderson, son of the Countess by her first husband.

To the E. of the village is a chalybeate spring, over which a bath has been erected; it is said to cure rheumatism and dyspepsia.

Bones of the rhinoceros and elephant have been found here in the valley of the Avon.

At King's Newnham, and in the parish of Lawford, numerous Roman remains have been discovered from time to time.

Continuing by rail at 1½ m., the line crosses the Roman Fosse Way, and soon afterwards passes on a via-

duct over the river Avon just before reaching

6½ m. Brandon and Wolston (Stat.). Near to the Stat. some grassy mounds mark the spot where formerly stood Brandon Castle, supposed to have been built by Geoffrey de Clinton soon after the Conquest. It was destroyed by the Barons in consequence of its owner, John de Verdon, raising troops for Henry III. It was probably rebuilt, but in Dugdale's time (1656) it was in ruins again.

Brandon Hall is the seat of R. J. Beech, Esq., J.P.

Silk-weaving is carried on at Brandon Mills.

It is a pleasant walk from the Stat. to Coombe Abbey, which lies 2 m. N. (see *ante*).

½ m. S.E. of the Stat. is Wolston, a pleasant village on the S. banks of the Avon. The *Church of St. Margaret* is a large cruciform building of stone with a central tower, the lower part of which is early Norm. work; in the E. and W. walls are plain semicircular arches. The doorway is also Norm. The other portions of the church are of various dates. The font with an octagonal bowl is of the 14th cent., and there is a fine canopied tomb of the same period in the S. transept. A cell of a Norm. abbey was established here in the reign of William the Conqueror; remains of it exist in a farmhouse called the Priory. A family of the name of Clarke lived here during the 16th and 17th centuries, several of whom were incumbents, and the well-known annotator was a descendant from this family.

The Odd-fellow Hall is a spacious building, capable of holding 500 persons.

The *Manor House* is the seat of C. W. Wilcox, Esq., J.P., and *Wol-*

ston Grange is the residence of W. M. Rose, Esq., J.P.

2 m. S.W. on the river Avon is Ryton-on-Dunsmore. The *Church of St. Leonard* is an E. E. building, with S. and N. Norm. doorways, the latter is now walled up. At the W. end is an embattled tower with pinnacles. There is a brass to a former incumbent, one Moses Macham (d. 1712), a man of great piety and influence.

The extensive tract of land called **Dunsmore Heath** stretches out in a S.E. direction towards Dunchurch, and is skirted by the old high road from Birmingham to London, which has here large elms and firs on either side, forming a fine avenue for several miles. Here it is said the puissant Guy

“did quell that wondrous cow
The passengers that used from Dunsmore to affright.”

On the summit of a hill, known as **Knightlow Hill**, is a British tumulus, and on it is the base of an old wayside cross, with a fir-tree at each corner of the tumulus, traditionally representing four knights said to have been killed and buried there. In connection with this cross, a curious old custom is still observed every year before sunrise on Martinmas morn, 11th November, of paying “wroth-money” to the Duke of Buccleuch. The agent of the Duke, standing by the stone, first reads the “charter of assembly,” next the names of the various parishes liable to the fee, and the amount due to each is read out, when the representative of each parish puts the sum required in a hollow on the top of a stone. The whole sum collected is less than ten shillings—the separate amounts varying from one penny to two shillings and three pence-halfpenny. The fine for non-payment, which is no longer inflicted, was twenty

shillings for every penny, or a white bull with a red nose and ears. The origin of this ceremony is not known, but it is supposed to be an acknowledgment to the lord of the manor of his right of way over certain roads. The name "wroth-money," however, would seem to imply a money commutation for labour.

Proceeding by rail, after passing Willenhall on the left, and crossing the river Sowe, is reached

At $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. * COVENTRY (Junct. Stat.), a city of considerable antiquity and of the greatest interest to the archaeologist. It is situated on the river Sherbourne, and was styled "Couentre," and in the Domesday Book "Couentrev," possibly from a convent established here in the Saxon period, with the British affix "tre," denoting a town; or it may more probably be derived from *Cune* = the Celtic name for the present Sherbourne (scire-burn = clear stream). St. Osburg was Abbess here when it was destroyed in 1016 during the invasion of Canute, whose forces were under the command of Edric the traitor. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva, founded a Benedictine monastery on the site, which they richly endowed. Leofric died in 1057, and was buried in the church belonging to the monastery (see *Cathedral, post*). The countess survived him for some years, and at her death was buried in the same building. The popular legend of Lady Godiva's ride through the city will ever be connected with Coventry. It is said that Leofric having laid some heavy taxes and arbitrary servitude on the inhabitants, they solicited the good offices of Lady Godiva, who appealed to her husband to remove the burdens. This he agreed to do on condition

that she should ride naked through the city. Much to his surprise, Godiva, for the sake of her townspeople, consented to do so. Arrangements were made for carrying out the bargain, and all the inhabitants were ordered, under the penalty of death, to keep within their houses. "Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity." It is further recorded that the people obeyed the command with the exception of an inquisitive tailor, who bored a hole through his shutter to peep at her as she passed by, and immediately his eyes dropped out of his head. Unfortunately, for the truth of this story, the chroniclers who lived at the time make no mention of the exploit. The first to record it was Matthew of Westminster, who flourished in the early part of the 14th centy. He represents Leofric as requiring Godiva to ride through the town "populo congregato," instead of being hid indoors, and no mention of "Peeping Tom" occurs till the time of Charles II., when the processions in the honour of Godiva were originated, and it was probably thought desirable to add to the attractions of the pageant. The figure of "Peeping Tom," which looks out of an upper window of the 'King's Head' hotel, represents a man in armour of a much later date. Lady Godiva has been further immortalised by Lord Tennyson in his poem in which he "shaped the city's ancient legend," whilst

"I waited for the train at Coventry,
I hung with grooms and porters on the
bridge,
To watch the three tall spires; . . ."

After the Conquest, the lordship of Coventry passed by marriage to the Earls of Chester, under whom it prospered greatly. The Earls of Chester were succeeded by the Montalts and the Arundels, and through failure of heirs it devolved on the Crown. When Edward III.

made his son, Edward the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall, the king annexed the manor, under the name of Cheylesmore, to the dukedom for ever. In 1344 the town received from the same king a charter of incorporation; the great annual fair, however, is of still earlier date, having been granted by Henry III. so far back as 1218. In 1398 the city was the scene of the famous hostile meeting between Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.), and Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, a meeting which has been immortalised by Shakespeare in his "King Richard II." King Richard and a great array of his nobles were present on the occasion. When the champions were about to engage, the king suddenly interfered, and banished them both from England, Norfolk for life, and Hereford for ten years. This meeting took place at Gosford Green, an open spot about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the city wall. In 1404, King Henry IV. held in the great Chamber of the Priory here a Parliament, afterwards known as *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, on account of the exclusion of all lawyers from its lists. A second Parliament was held at the Priory in 1459, and this was called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, from the number of attainders passed by it against Richard, Duke of York, and other persons.

For the support given by its citizens to Henry VI. in the struggle which ended in his dethronement and death, they were severely fined by Edward IV. On the defeat of Richard III. at Bosworth, in 1485, Henry VII. was received with great joy at Coventry, the townspeople voting him a cup and a subsidy of 100*l.* Queen Elizabeth visited the city in 1565, when she was splendidly entertained by the mayor in the Guildhall. In 1569, Mary, Queen of Scots, was kept a prisoner here for

some time in a house which was afterwards known as the 'Bull Inn.' In 1616 her son, James I., paid a visit to Coventry, where he was entertained at a grand feast.

"One great feature of Coventry in the Middle Ages was," says Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., "the wealth and influence of its numerous guilds,† both religious and secular. To the former, in conjunction with the religious orders, we owe much of the celebrity of Coventry for its mysteries or sacred plays. These dramatic mysteries were acted upon movable stages drawn through the principal streets and open places, the subjects represented being selected from the events narrated in the Scriptures. The festival of Corpus Christi was the popular day for these exhibitions here. Besides these there was the play of Hock Tuesday, founded on the massacre of the Danes, together with pageants introduced on special occasions, such as on the visits of Royal personages, &c."

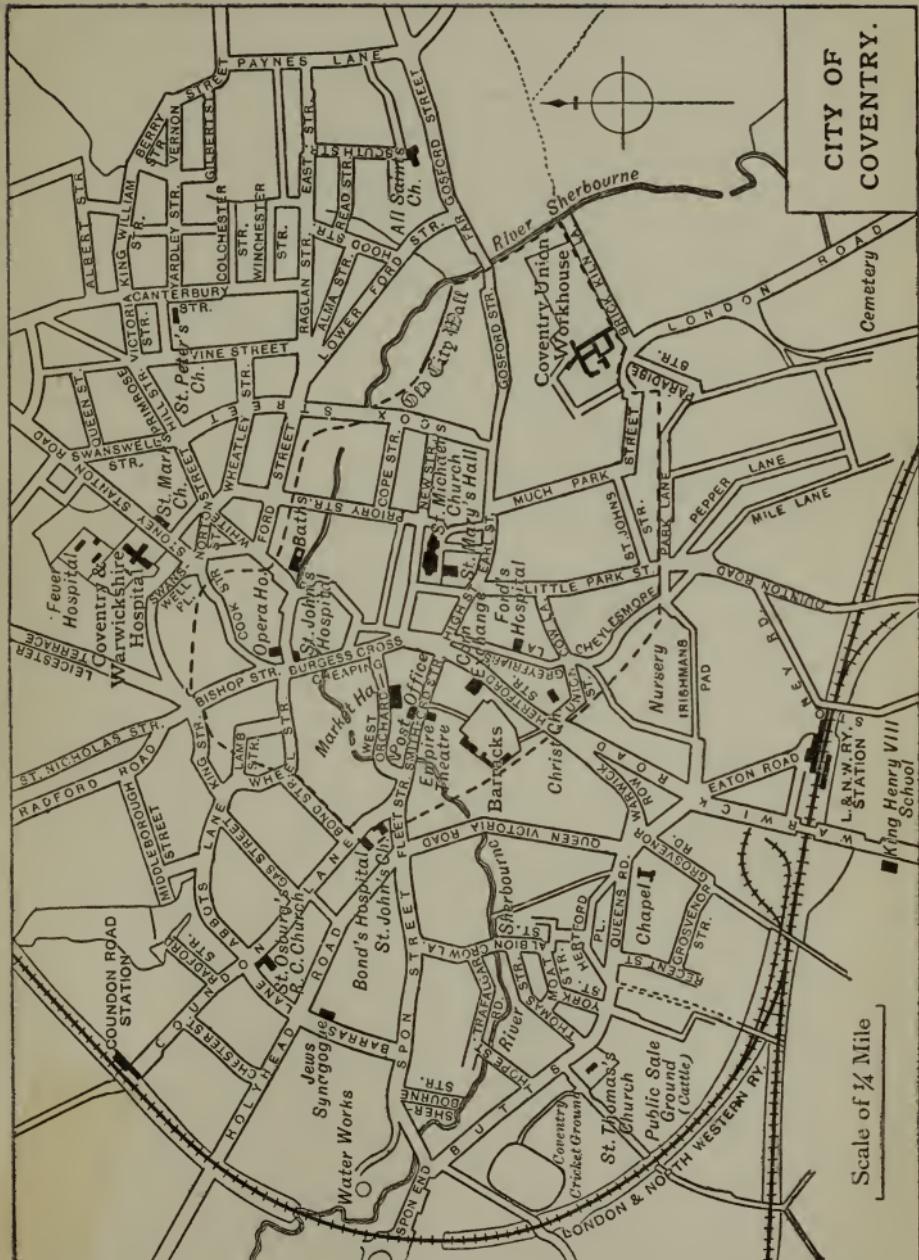
During the Civil War the city was a Puritan stronghold, and remained garrisoned by the Parliamentary troops until the Restoration. King Charles I., two days after raising his standard at Nottingham, claimed admission, which was refused. He thereupon endeavoured to take the city, but without success. Many of the Royalist prisoners were sent here, and the severe discipline to which they were subjected gave rise to the proverbial expression of "Being sent to Coventry."

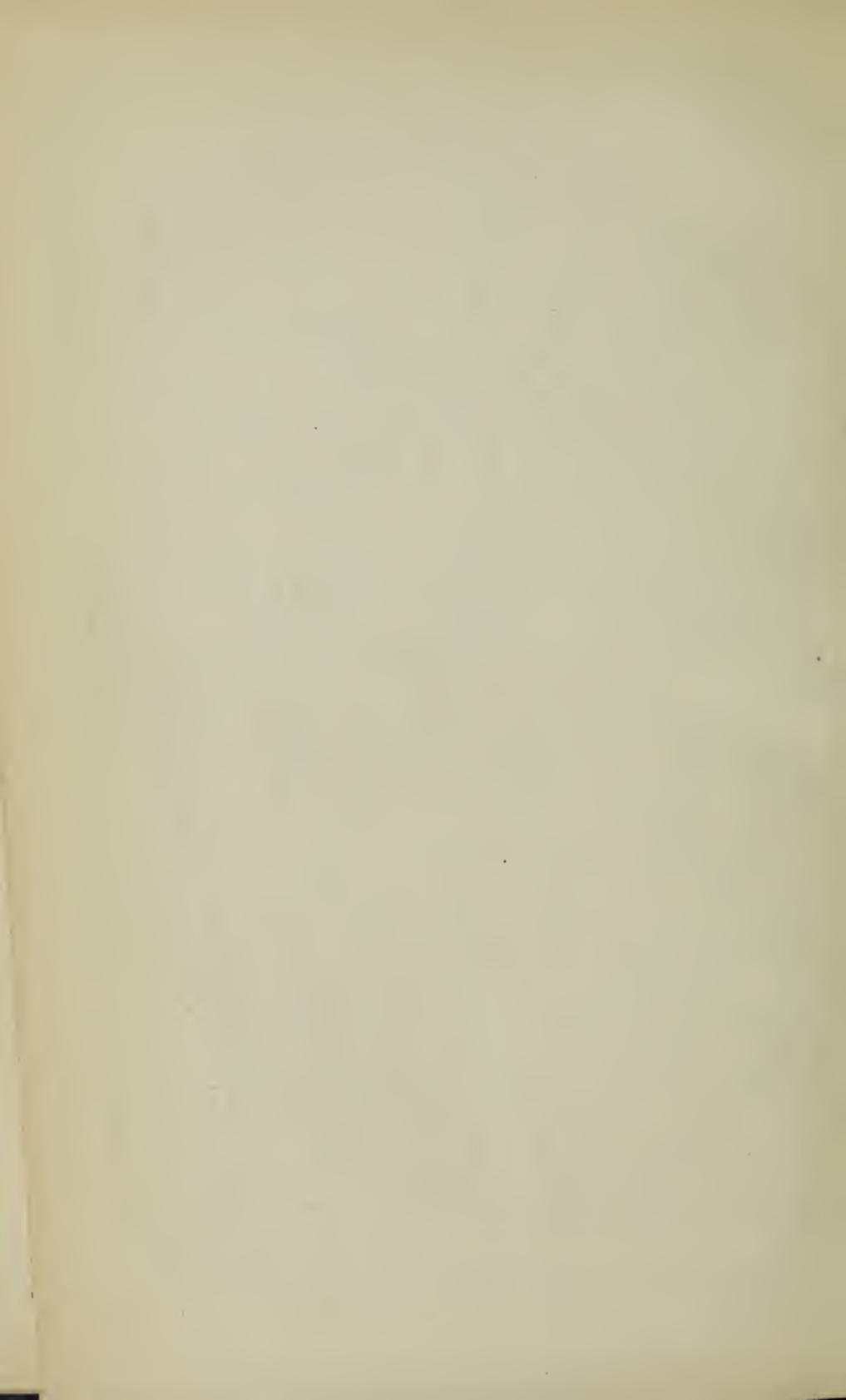
Coventry was a walled city, and fragments of the massive fortifications still remain in places. "These walls," says Mr. Fretton, "were formerly about 3 miles in circuit, and averaged 9 ft. in thickness. Their course was very irregular, unlike the rectangular plan observed

† See 'Craft Guilds of Coventry,' by Miss Dorner Harris, in the Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiq., 2nd ser. vol. xvi.

CITY OF
COVENTRY.

Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile





by the Romans. 'Twelve gates and thirty-two towers added to the defences, rendering the place one of considerable strength and security, at a period in which civil strife was common. These ramparts were raised by virtue of a license given to the citizens in the reign of Edward III. and occupied 40 years in building. After existing for 300 years, they were dismantled by order of Charles II., as a penalty upon the inhabitants for closing their gates against his father. The most important of the isolated fragments which remain are two of the inferior gates on the N. side of the city, and a piece of wall on the S. side with numerous arrow marks, near the park, and close to the spot where a number of martyrs in the Marian and previous persecutions were burnt at the stake.'

The Church of St. Michael is one of the finest parochial churches in the United Kingdom. It is noted for the height of its spire and the length and lightness of the building. It was founded in the time of Henry I., but according to Mr. W. G. Fretton, very little of the original structure remains. The existing Perp. building was erected chiefly during the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries, it consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, tower and spire, and a number of chapels, erected by the different guilds in Coventry, formerly divided by screens, but now thrown open to the church, thereby largely increasing its area. The tower, 136 ft. high, is of four stories, each of them highly enriched with window openings and sculptured canopies, the niches in the upper stories being filled with statues of saints and others. The buttresses terminate in crocketed pinnacles, from each of which spring two flying buttresses supporting an octagonal lantern rising 30 ft. higher;

above which is the graceful spire of 130 ft. The total height being nearly 300 ft. A very fine ring of ten bells was removed from the tower and temporarily deposited on the floor at the W. end of the church during the process of restoration; they have lately been replaced in the tower. Two brothers, William and Adam Botoner, built the tower between the years 1373 and 1394. The spire was erected by two sisters, Ann and Mary, of the same family about four years later. When completed it must have been extremely beautiful, but owing to the softness of the material (red sandstone) much of the details of the ornamentation has disappeared. It was restored in 1888. The extreme length of the church is 293 ft., and its greatest width 127 ft., and the nave is 50 ft. high. From the exterior the great length, with 19 clerestory windows, surmounted with an embattled parapet with pinnacles, is very striking, and the interior, with its long range of slender columns in the nave, and the number of large windows and fine timbered roof, has a very light and elegant effect. The chancel, which has a remarkable deviation to the N., ends in a pentagonal apse, and the side windows contain fragments of old stained glass. In the large column N. of the choir is a staircase which led to the rood loft and to the roof. The chapels of the various guilds now form the outer aisles on the N. and S. sides. Commencing at the W. end are the Dyers' Chapel, St. Thomas's or Cappers' Chapel, and the Mercers' Chapel. On the N. side are the Smiths' or St. Andrew's Chapel, the Girdlers' Chapel, St. Lawrence Chapel; and at the E. end, enclosed in an open carved screen, is the Drapers' Chapel. Here are thirteen stalls with carved miserere seats and a fine Jacobean table. The S. porch,

the oldest portion of the church is his hand a charter with the following groined, and over it is a priest's chamber, which was subsequently used by the Cappers' guild. There are *brasses* with effigies of Maria Hinton (d. 1594), and Ann Sewell (d. 1609), and one with an epitaph to Captain Gervase Scope (d. 1705), written by himself, commencing—

"Here lycs an Old Tossed Tennis Ball,"

and numerous monuments. The reredos, pulpit, lectern and organ are modern.

The Church of Holy Trinity stands near to St. Michael's and suffers somewhat by the close proximity. In plan it is cruciform; its greatest internal length is over 180 ft., and its width about 105 ft. The tower rises from the intersection of the chancel and nave with the transepts, the interior of it is open to the church and forms a lantern. The graceful spire rises to a height of 237 ft. The spire was blown down in a terrific gale on 24 January, 1665, but was rebuilt in the two following years. The existing building is a fine example of the Perp. style. There is evidence of a church existing in the 13th cent., when it was appropriated by the adjacent Priory, and a few fragments of the older buildings still remain. The N. porch is the oldest portion; it has a vaulted roof, and over it a priest's chamber. Previous to the Reformation there was a large number of chapels and altars. The first of these was the archdeacon's chapel on the N. side, W. of the porch. On the E. of the porch was St. Thomas's Chapel, beneath which is a crypt. To the E. of the transept was the Marlers', or Mercers' Chapel, now opened to the N. chancel aisle; it also has a crypt. According to Dugdale this window was put up in time of Richard II., and Leofric held in

his hand a charter with the following words:—

"I Luriche for the love of thee
Do make Coventre Tol-free."

The Chapel of Our Lady, which now forms the choir vestry, was a continuation of the S. chancel aisle, whilst the S. aisle was the Butchers' Chapel; the S. transept was occupied by the Jesus Chapel. Here are a piscina and ambry; and in the S. aisle of the nave was the Tanners' or Barkers' Chapel.

The piers of the nave are angular, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ arches separate the nave from the aisles. The clerestory is of later date, and divided into eight bays, each with two windows with Perp. tracery, and panel work below them. The fine window at the W. end with 7 lights is also Perp. A collection of fragments of ancient glass has been placed in the side windows of the chancel. The roofs throughout (restd. in 1854) are highly decorated in gold and colour, and the font, which is coeval with the building, is also coloured. The pulpit, attached to the S.E. pier of the tower, is of stone, and dates from the 15th cent., and the brass eagle lectern is a good specimen of mediæval casting. There is a *brass* to John Whitehead (c. 1600) and his two wives. At the W. end of the church is an Elizabethan alms-box, the shaft supporting it is covered with scroll work. The reredos, erected in 1873 by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., has subjects representing the Crucifixion in the centre, with the Nativity and Ascension on either side. The old oak stalls were formerly in the N. aisle. The vestry, which has a panelled oak roof, contains a portrait of Dr. Hook, a former vicar and afterwards Dean of Chichester. The register records the marriage of Sarah Kemble, the celebrated actress, with William Siddons on 25th November, 1773. The ring of

8 bells is now hung in a wooden campanile, erected on the site of the Cathedral nave (see *post*).

On the S. side of the church and adjoining the S. transept was formerly a building called Jesus Hall. On its removal the city jail was erected on the site, but this building, after long disuse, has been superseded by the New Free Library.

On the N. side of the church are the remains of the **Cathedral**, which was the Priory Church of the Benedictine Monastery, founded in 1043 by Lady Godiva on the ruins of the Saxon nunnery of St. Osburg. The Abbey Church became the Cathedral of the diocese until the Bishopric was removed to Lichfield, when it still retained the honours of a mitred abbey, and its Prior sat with the barons in Parliament. The remains of this once magnificent building may be traced over a wide area, and the disinterred portions, discovered during the building of the Bluecoat School, are the foundations of the whole of the W. front with the bases of the towers laid bare. The nave seems to have extended eastwards about 150 ft., having a breadth of about 100 ft. including the aisles; the choir and lady chapel are supposed to have continued the line eastwards; the Bishop's Palace terminating the series in the same direction. These are in the main suggestive, but strong reasons may be given for their probability. It is traditionally stated that there were three lofty spires similar to those at Lichfield.

Another of the old churches in Coventry is **St. John the Baptist's, or Babblake Church** (formerly collegiate), founded in 1350 by the brethren of St. John's Guild on a piece of land given by Isabella, wife of King Edward II. The building is mainly Perp., and in the

form of an irregular parallelogram, with a nave and chancel, both with aisles, and quasi-transepts. The chancel inclines to the northward. A lantern tower with battlements rises from the centre of the church. There is a stair turret at the N.E. corner, and the arches supporting the tower are very graceful. The clerestory has a long range of windows, mostly square-headed. The W. window (restored) is a fine specimen of Perp. The S. aisle is known as Walsheman's Chapel, as it was founded by him in 1357. After the Restoration the church was but little used and fell into decay. In 1734 it became a parish church, and in 1877 it was thoroughly restored by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., when the floor, which had been previously raised between 4 and 5 ft., was reduced to its proper level. The reredos, carved in alabaster, was added to the memory of a late rector. The font with a tabernacle cover is a copy of the one at St. Edward's, Cambridge.

On the opposite side to the church in a small square is **Babblake Hospital**, endowed by Thomas Bond, Mayor in 1506. It is a picturesque half-timbered structure with carved barge boards, comprising a number of small rooms occupied by bachelors and widowers, and a large common hall. The other two sides of the quadrangle were formerly the Babblake Boys' School and Hospital, founded in 1560 by Thomas Wheatley, a Mayor of Coventry. The house on the E. side is an interesting specimen of timber frame-work, consisting of a second floor with a fine staircase leading to the upper floor. In the former is a carved mantelpiece of Jacobean period, removed here from an old house now destroyed.

One of the most interesting of old-timbered houses in Coventry is

Ford's Hospital for old women in Grey Friars' Lane. It was founded by William Ford in 1529. This beautiful specimen of 16th cent. woodwork is considered one of the richest of the kind in the United Kingdom.

On the S. side of St. Michael's Church is St. Mary's Hall, a fine old building erected towards the end of the 14th cent. by the united fraternities known as the Trinity Guild. It belongs to the Corporation, and is used for municipal purposes. The exterior, owing to the decay of the stonework, has a dilapidated appearance, and being closely surrounded by buildings, no good general view of it can be obtained. The entrance is through a depressed archway, leading into a finely vaulted porch with a carving on the central boss of the groining representing the Coronation of the Virgin. On the E. side is a room formerly used as a chapel by the Mercers' Company. Beyond is the courtyard, on the western side of which is the Great Hall, a fine and well-proportioned room, $76\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 34 ft. high. The oak roof is richly carved with full-length figures of angels playing on musical instruments. It is lighted by a series of stained glass windows of Perp. tracery, on both sides, of poor character. A fine window (much restored) at the N. end of the hall is filled with old stained glass, of full-length effigies of Kings of England and others with coats of arms above. It was executed by John Thornton, a native of Coventry, who also designed the E. window of York Minster. Below it is the celebrated Coventry tapestry† of Flemish design, probably executed about the beginning of the 16th cent. It extends

across the entire width of the room. The work is divided into six compartments, and represents a large number of characters, partly historical and partly religious. It is supposed to commemorate the visit of Henry VI. and Queen Margaret of Anjou to the city in 1451, both of whom are depicted. The upper central compartment originally contained probably a representation of Christ in Glory, but it is said that in order to save it from destruction by the Puritans, a late, and most incongruous, figure of Justice was inserted in its place. A representation of the Assumption of the Virgin, however, remains in the lower compartment. On the walls are full-length portraits of Kings and Queens, including James II. and Charles II. by *Lely*, and George III. and George IV. by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*. On the rt. hand of the dais, approached by a flight of steps, is the Mayoress's parlour. It contains an ancient chair of state, originally a double one, and grotesquely carved, and numerous portraits adorn the walls. At the opposite end of the great hall is the minstrel gallery, at the back of which is a large room called the Armoury, with a massive open roof. Beneath the great hall is the Crypt, divided into two chambers, with groined stone roof. In it are the old knave's or whipping-post and stocks. The Kitchen adjoining is supposed to have been the original hall of St. Mary's Guild. On the l. hand of the courtyard is the Muniment Room, which contains a valuable collection of seals, charters, and documents, many of which are exhibited in glass cases.

The earliest of the Coventry charters was granted by Ralph, Earl of Chester, to have a court of record and to appoint a bailiff. This charter was confirmed by Henry II. in 1182. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Edward III. in

† See detailed description, by George Scharf, F.S.A., in 'The Archaeologia,' xxxvi. p. 438.

1345. The insignia consists of a 15th cent. sword of state, a cap of maintenance (modern), the head-dress of the sword-bearer, three maces, the largest being nearly 4 ft. long, and a chair of state. The plate belonging to the corporation was sold in 1711.

At the S.E. corner of the town within the walls stood the house of the Carmelite or White Friars, founded in 1342. A considerable portion of the buildings still remains incorporated in the present Workhouse, consisting chiefly of the E. wing of the cloisters over which is the ancient dormitory.

A little distance from here, seen across the fields from the London road, are the remains of the house of the Carthusians, known as the Charter House, founded in 1381 by William, Lord Zouche, and situated on the banks of the Sherbourne.

The steeple of Christ Church is the only portion remaining of the Grey or Franciscan Friars' Monastery. To this, after standing alone for centuries, a new church was attached in 1832. This is one of the "three tall spires" referred to by Tennyson. Close by are the remains of the Manor House of Cheylesmore, which superseded the castle of the Earl of Chester—the occasional residence of Edward the Black Prince. Only a few fragments of a wall are left incorporated in a modern residence.

In Palace Yard, in Earl St., are the remains of an old house, the residence of the Hopkins family in the 17th cent., now a carpenter's shop. Here Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was temporarily removed from Coombe Abbey for safety on the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

In Cross Cheaping formerly stood the famous Coventry Cross. It was erected in 1541–44, replacing an older one of 1423, and was in three

stories of late Tudor style, 53 ft. high. Nothing now remains of it, excepting a figure of Henry VI., which is in the porch of St. Mary's Hall.

The old Grammar School was originally the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded by the Benedictines in the reign of Henry II., as a place of refuge for the aged and infirm. At the Dissolution it was granted to John Hales, who founded the school in the reign of Elizabeth. Dugdale, the antiquary, was a scholar here from 1615–20. In 1885 the school was removed to new buildings erected at Stivichall Hill on the Kenilworth Road (see *post*). The Barracks occupy the site of the house, afterwards the 'Bull Inn,' where Henry VII. was entertained after the battle of Bosworth, and where Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for a time.

Coventry in the 15th cent. stood fourth amongst the wealthy towns in England, its principal industries being the buying and selling of wool, and the making of cloth. After holding a very prominent position for more than a hundred years in cloth-making, there was a great depression in the trade early in the 16th cent., which caused it to decay. The making of blue thread, another industry in these times, was driven out by foreign competition. Afterwards the making of woollen caps became a flourishing trade until the time of Elizabeth, when felt hats became the fashion.

In later years Coventry became noted for the manufacture of its ribbons; but this industry has almost died out, owing to the French competition. Watch-making was introduced towards the end of the last century, and is still carried on to a considerable extent. In recent years sewing-machines have been largely manufactured; and the latest industry, which has greatly developed during the last few

years, has been the manufacture of bicycles.

2 m. N.W. of Coventry on the Birmingham road is **Allesley**. The *Church* of All Saints was originally a chapel belonging to the Priory of Coventry; it is a stone edifice, situated on rising ground surrounded by trees, consisting of a chancel (rebuilt 1863), a nave with aisles, and an embattled W. tower with a spire.

To the S. is *Allesley Park* (the property of F. A. Newdigate, Esq., M.P.), where there are the remains of a moat which surrounded an ancient castle. At Eastern Green is a modern church with a tall spire.

On the E. of Coventry, just outside the municipal boundary but within the Parliamentary borough, is the suburban parish of **Stoke**. Dugdale says that in his time Stoke was "adorned with many fair summer-houses"; there are still several good residences, besides a vast number of recently erected villas. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Michael, was founded in the year 1100 by Hugh, Earl of Chester, nephew of William the Conqueror. The present stone building, recently badly "restored," was erected in the 13th cent., and consists of a chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles, and a western tower. The church-yard contains some remarkable epitaphs, one of which commences with the words:—

"All you who come my grave to see,
Avoid damp beds, and think of me."

Amongst those born in the parish were Sir William Hollis, Kt., Lord Mayor of London in 1539, and the Rev. Joseph Hawar, D.D. (d. 1722), president for 16 years of Magdalene College, Oxford. The former by his will left 200*l.* for the building of what was probably the third Coventry Cross, which was so richly ornamented and beautiful, that it is represented by historians as

"dazzling when the sun shone upon it." Richard de Stoke represented Coventry in Parliament in 1353, and was Mayor of the city five times. He laid the first stone of the walls in 1355.

Copsewood Grange is the residence of Sir Richard Moon, Bart.

At 1½ m. further on the road near to the turning to Wyken is the site of **Caludon Castle**, built by John de Segrave in 1305. A ruined wall of the great hall marks the site. Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was residing here in 1398 when the celebrated meeting between him and Henry Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV.) took place at Gosford Green. The castle was converted into a mansion in the reign of Elizabeth, and the existing fragment of wall is part of the banqueting hall added by Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Berkeley, in 1598. Caludon is said to have been destroyed during the Civil War between the Royalists and Parliamentarians. The present farmhouse was erected with materials from the ruins in 1800. **Wyken** is a small parish in which is the Craven Colliery. The *Church* is an ancient stone building with an embattled tower. It has a Norm. doorway.

At 3½ m. N.E. from Coventry on the Hinkley road is **Sowe**, or **Walsgrave-on-Sowe**, which takes its name from the stream which passes through the village. The *Church* of St. Mary is a Perp. building of stone with a W. tower with pinnacles. The font is Norm.

1 m. S. of Sowe is **Binley** (3 m. from Coventry on the Lutterworth road), also on the river Sowe. The *Church* of St. Bartholomew was rebuilt in classic style in 1773, a curious and interesting example of Adams' style throughout.

Walsgrave Hall, built in the 17th cent., is finely situated in a wooded park.

1 m. S. of Coventry is *Stivichall*, or *Styvechale*. The *Church* of St. James was rebuilt at the beginning of the present cent.; it contains a Norm. font. *Styvechale Hall*, standing in a park, is the seat of Major F. Hood Gregory, J.P. At Stivichall Hill, a part of the borough of Coventry, is the Coventry Grammar School, removed here when the new buildings were erected in 1885. *Spencer Park* was presented to Coventry as a public recreation ground by Mr. David Spencer in 1883.

Adjoining is the small village of *Whitley* and *Whitley Abbey* (E. H. Petre, Esq., J.P.), an Elizabethan mansion, enlarged by Sir John Soane in 1812. It stands on high ground in a park. Charles I. stayed here in 1642, when he unsuccessfully called upon Coventry to surrender.

Further S. is the village of *Baginton* on the river Sowe. A castle formerly existed close to the river, of which traces remain, where Henry Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV.) slept the night before his meeting with Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, at Gosford Green. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist is an E. E. edifice with lancet windows, having an octagonal tower with bell turret on the gable between the chancel and nave. It contains a fine brass to Sir William Bagot (d. 1400) and Margaret his wife. *Baginton Hall*, which was burnt down in 1889, was built in 1714 by William Bromley, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1710, on the site of a former manor-house, also destroyed by fire.

Continuing by rail at

15 m. is *Tile Hill* (Stat.).

1 m. S.E. is *Westwood*. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist is a modern stone building in E. E. style, erected chiefly at the expense of Lord Leigh in 1844. *Fletchamstead* is a straggling hamlet on the other side of the Rly. A chapel formerly stood here; it belonged to the Knights Templars, and after the Reformation it passed into the hands of the Leigh family.

16 m. ✠*Berkswell* (Junct. Stat. with the line from Leamington). The village is probably named after an old well or spring near the rectory.

The *Church* of St. John the Baptist is an interesting building, the chancel being a good specimen of Norm. architecture. On the outside are some curious corbels. Beneath the chancel and E. end of the nave is a Norm. crypt; the portion under the latter is octagonal, and is supposed to be even of Saxon origin. The nave, which has three different levels, and the aisles, are E. E. and Dec. Carved wooden screens run between the nave and aisles, and two of the arches are Norm. The clerestory is 17th cent.; so also are the tower and S. porch. The latter, which is half timbered, has an upper story. Notice the old oak door. There are monuments to members of the Eardley-Wilmot family, and some chained books—‘Foxe’s Book of Martyrs.’ The ring of bells has recently been increased by the liberality of Mr. John Feeney. This church was carefully repaired by J. A. Cossins 27 years ago, and there is an interesting description of the building by him in the *Transactions, 1881, of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute*. In the church-yard is the base of an old cross, with a modern shaft. The old stocks still exist on the village green.

Berkswell Hall (J. H. Wheatley,

Esq., J.P.) is situated in a fine park of more than 250 acres.

2 m. N. is **Meriden**, a noted village in the coaching days, lying in a valley on the old Holyhead road.

The *Church* of St. Lawrence (restd. in 1883) is a building of various dates, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles (modern), and an embattled western tower, in which are five bells, the fourth, which was lost about a hundred years ago, was replaced in memory of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Some portions of the edifice are Norm.; the N. wall of the chancel is said to have formed part of a chapel erected here by Lady Godiva, wife of Earl Leofric, who owned Alspath (by which name the village was known until the reign of Henry VI.) in the time of Edward the Confessor. A chantry was founded in the S. aisle in 1403-4 by John Wyard, an esquire to Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. There are tombs with recumbent effigies to Sir John Wyard (alabaster) and to Sir John Walsh (red sandstone), of Walsh Hall. On the floor of the chancel is a brass to Elizabeth Rotton (d. 1638), with an anagram, "I to a blest throne." The church stands on an eminence, and from the church-yard there is an extensive view.

This parish lies in what may be well termed the very centre of England. From a small pond on the high table-land the water flows in two opposite directions, eventually finding its way into the Bristol Channel on the one side, and into the river Humber on the other.

Darlaston Hall in the old coaching days was an inn, known as the Bull's Head, and afterwards as the Royal Sussex Hotel. H.M. the Queen, when a child, stopped here on more than one occasion with her mother, the Duchess of Kent. In the grounds is a clock tower with a ring of 16 bells. On the village

green are the remains of an old market cross, removed from the other end of the village many years ago.

Meriden Hall (C. W. Digby, Esq., J.P.) is an extensive mansion. **Meriden House** (Colonel J. H. Monkton, J.P.).

At Forest Hall the Society of Archers, called the "Woodmen of Arden," hold their meetings annually. The horn said to have belonged to Robin Hood is kept here.

To the W. of Berkswell on the opposite side of the Rly. is the small village of **Barston**. The *Church* of St. Swithin is a plain Palladian brick structure, built early in the 18th cent., and encasing the mediæval walls of a former building.

20 m. **★Hampton-in-Arden** (Junct. Stat. with the Midland Rly.—see Rte. 4) is a large and picturesque village situated on high ground on the W. bank of the small picturesque river Blythe, which flows into the Tame. To the S., close to the Rly., the Blythe is crossed by an old pack-horse bridge, probably 15th cent. The *Church* of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Bartholomew (restored in 1878), built of red sandstone, crowns the summit of the hill. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Kenilworth, and was erected in the time of Henry II. There are Norm. remains in the chancel, and the piers in nave are also Norm. There is a low tower, which formerly had a tall spire, but it was destroyed by lightning in 1643. On the S. wall of the chancel is an arched recess with a sculptured tablet; it is supposed to have been a "heart shrine," and in the nave is a small brass with a figure in a flowing robe.

Immediately W. of the church are the remains of the old **Manor House**, which formerly belonged to

the Ardens. The present Manor House is the seat of the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, P.C., K.C.M.G. It is a stone mansion originally built by Sydney Smirke, but there have been considerable recent additions.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Hampton Stat. is Great Packington. The Hall (Earl of Aylesford), erected in 1693 and enlarged and faced with stone in 1772 by the 3rd Earl of Aylesford, stands in a park well stocked with deer, rich in aged oaks, and with three large lakes. Charles I. stayed at an older mansion a few days before the battle of Edge Hill; and Charles II., when escaping with Jane Lane, also stopped here. The Church of St. James, standing within the park, was built of red brick in 1791 in Italian style, with a cupola turret at each angle.

To the W. is Little Packington, in a retired and wooded neighbourhood. The Church of St. Bartholomew is of mixed styles. Fragments only of the original edifice, however, exist, as it was nearly rebuilt in 1879.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ m. Marston Green (Stat.). Here are some Cottage Homes erected by the Birmingham Board of Guardians for Trade Schools, &c., for children drafted from the work-houses.

About 2 m. S. is Bickenhill, just off the main road to Birmingham. The Church of St. Peter† is a fine building of red sandstone, retaining consider-

† See description by J. A. Cossins in the Transactions, 1887, of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

able Norm. portions. The embattled tower at the W. end has a lofty spire; it was struck by lightning in 1876, and restored ten years later. In 1898 the ancient and fine toned bells were re-hung and the tower arch re-opened, exposing to view the beautiful tracery of the W. window. There are a fine octagonal font and a curious stone screen of 15th cent.

2 m. W. of Bickenhill is Elmdon. The Church of St. Nicholas, a small building standing upon an eminence, was erected in 1780 on the site of an older structure. It contains a memorial to Archdeacon Spooner (d. 1857), whose youngest daughter was married here in 1843 to the Rev. A. C. Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Elmdon Hall is the residence of W. C. Alston, Esq., J.P.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Marston Green is Sheldon. The Church of St. Giles (restd. in 1867) is a building of red sandstone, with a fine Perp. tower. There is an inscription stating the building of the tower was commenced in 1461.

The Rly. shortly after leaving Marston Green crosses a small strip of Worcestershire, passing at

$27\frac{1}{2}$ m. Stechford (Junct. Stat. with a branch line to Walsall) for Yardley, see Rte. 7.

Then re-entering Warwickshire reaches at

$28\frac{1}{4}$ m. Adderley Park (Stat.), for Saltley, see Rte. 4; and at

$30\frac{1}{4}$ m. BIRMINGHAM (New Street Stat.). See Rte. 3.

ROUTE 3.

BIRMINGHAM TO SUTTON COLDFIELD AND LICHFIELD.

(LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, 16 m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	BIRMINGHAM (New St.).
1½ m.	Vauxhall and Duddeston.
3 m.	Aston.
4 m.	Gravelly Hill.
5 m.	Erdington.
6 m.	Chester Road.
6½ m.	Wylde Green.
8 m.	SUTTON COLDFIELD.
9 m.	Four Oaks.
11 m.	Blake Street.
16 m.	Lichfield.

***BIRMINGHAM**, situated in the centre of a high plateau upon a series of gently rounded hills and intervening valleys, though presenting to the traveller, who approaches it by any of the great lines of railway, a dingy and an uninviting appearance, will be found, upon closer inspection, to be a well built, well governed, and thriving city. It is the capital of the Midlands, ranking second amongst the great provincial cities of England. There is but little doubt that the origin of the city may be ascribed to a Saxon settlement or *ham* of the Beormingas, or Bermings, upon the sandstone slope whereon the parish church of St. Martin now stands. Birmingham can scarcely have been a Roman station as some old writers have laboured to prove, although the Icknield Street, a military highway running northward out of Worcestershire through Edgbaston, passed about 2 m. to the W. of the Saxon village, and may yet be clearly traced in Sutton Park (see *post*). There is also no doubt that an intrenched camp existed beside this road at Metchley, between Selly Oak and Edgbaston. In the days of Edward the Confessor the town formed

part of the possessions of "Ulwine," supposed to have been that "Alwyne," whose son Turchil founded the Warwickshire family of Arden, from whom, Mary Arden, the mother of William Shakespeare, was descended. In the Domesday Survey it is stated that four hides in Bermingeham are held by "Richard" under "William" Fitz-Ansculf, the Norman lord of Dudley Castle. This "Richard" was probably the first of the family which afterwards took the name of the place for their surname. The de Berminghams held their manor till the time of Henry VIII., when Edward de Birmingham, the last of the race, was unjustly deprived of his estate by the then Lord of Dudley. The tombs of the de Berminghams adorn the parish church to this day.

The mediaeval town, though small, appears to have been a thriving place, with a market for country produce, sheep, oxen, hides, &c., frequented by traders from towns in this and the adjoining counties. There were two guilds, a priory, a parish church, and a free chapel at Deritend. It cannot be too pointedly remarked that Birmingham was not noted for its workers in metal until a comparatively recent period. But in the first instance the development of the town was due to the fact that it was free; thus affording an asylum to political or religious refugees. During the Civil War, the inhabitants being for the most part Puritans, received a visit from Prince Rupert in 1643, who evinced his dislike to the place by first attacking

BIRMINGHAM - CENTRAL



Scale of Half a Mile

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it and then setting it on fire. Clarendon, however, gives a different version to this skirmish (see *Introduction*). Several skirmishes also occurred in the neighbourhood.

As the coal and iron fields of Staffordshire were developed, Birmingham grew in importance; swords and guns were largely manufactured in the 17th cent., and even when Leland visited the town in 1538, he remarked : "There be many smiths that use to make knives and all manner of cuttinge tooles, and many lorimers that make bittes, and a great many naylors. Soe that a great part of the Toune is maintained by smiths, who have their iron and sea-cole out of Staffordshire."—*Leland's Itinerary*, ed. 1745, vol. iv. 106.

Towards the close of the 18th cent. the town began to make rapid progress. Boulton and Watt, at Soho Works, helped to establish its reputation as a manufacturing centre. John Baskerville, the printer, and Dr. Joseph Priestley, the Nonconformist minister and philosopher, William Murdoch, the inventor of gas lighting, gave an impetus to advance in art, science, and religion, which even the fierce "Church and King Riots" of 1791 could not subdue, though Priestley was compelled to seek a new home in America, and William Hutton, the local historian, had his house and fine library destroyed.

In the Reform agitation of 1832, Birmingham took a leading part, and thus obtained enfranchisement. Attwood and Scholefield were the first Members for the borough, and in 1838, the town was incorporated. Since that year the place has steadily advanced; the borough boundary has been extended, honours have been added, till at last, by Royal Charter (1889), the town has become a city, and its chief magistrate a Lord Mayor (1897).

The names of Joseph Chamberlain, Josiah Mason, George Dawson, John Henry Chamberlain, Philip Henry Muntz, Richard and George Tangye, John Thackray Bunce, and Samuel Timmins will ever be associated with the recent progress and development of the Midland capital.

There are two great railway stations in the city—New Street Joint Stat., London and N. W. Rly. and Midland Rly., and Snow Hill Stat., G. W. Rly., from which numerous lines diverge to the suburbs in every direction.

New Street Station, one of the largest in England, contains eight through and five side platforms. The old portion is covered by a wonderful semicircular roof, 1100 ft. long, 212 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high. The whole building covers 11 acres, and, on an average, 800 trains pass through the station daily.

Proceeding from this station into Stephenson Place, on the right is The Exchange, a large building, erected in 1865. On the ground-floor are a great hall and a reading-room; in the former on Thursday afternoons merchants and manufacturers from the whole Midland iron and hardware district congregate for business purposes. On the upper story is a convenient assembly-room for balls and entertainments.

At the top of Stephenson Place, where stands a statue of Birmingham's first Member, *Thomas Attwood, M.P.* (d. 1856), by J. Thomas, sculptor, and running at right angles to it is the principal thoroughfare of the city, New Street, joined here by Corporation St.

Turning to the left and passing up New St., on the right will be

noticed the classic portico of the Royal Society of Artists, founded in 1814, where exhibitions of paintings are held in the spring and autumn. At the corner beyond formerly stood Christ Church,† in the vaults of which John Baskerville, the famous Birmingham printer, was buried. His remains have now been removed to the Church of England cemetery, Warstone Lane.

Opposite on the left are the Theatre Royal, the Masonic Hall, and a little beyond the General Post Office, in the central hall of which is a statue to *Sir Rowland Hill*.

The Town Hall, situated in Paradise St., at the top of New St., is an imposing classic building of stone, erected from the designs of the architects, Messrs. Hansom and Welch. The foundation stone was laid in 1832. The basement, with an arcade fronting Paradise St., supports a series of Corinthian columns about 40 ft. high, surmounted by a cornice, and at either end a lofty pediment. Sir Richard Bulkley presented the Anglesey marble with which the hall is faced, and the building, exclusive of this material, cost upwards of 25,000*l.* The hall will seat about 2700 persons, and when packed will contain nearly 7000 people. The walls have been adorned with paintings, illustrating the history of the town, the work of members of the local School of Art. The great organ, one of the best instruments of its kind by Hill, of London, has been rebuilt.

At the back of the Town Hall is an open space with a fountain in the centre, designed by J. H.

† In the place of this church two new ones will shortly be built, one in the parish of All Saints, dedicated to St. Peter, and the other at Sparkbrook, dedicated to St. Agatha.

Chamberlain, and erected to commemorate the municipal services of the *Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain*. On either side are statues of *Sir Josiah Mason*, the founder of the Mason University College, and *George Dawson*, the famous lecturer and preacher; the latter being under a Gothic canopy. Between the Town Hall and the Midland Institute is a statue to *James Watt* by A. Munro.

Close to the Town Hall in Colmore Row is the Council House, built in the Renaissance style in 1874–78, from designs by Yeoville Thomason. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then mayor of the town. The entrance for visitors is by a small door near the western corner. The chief entrance, under a *porte-cochère*, leads to the hall and grand staircase. Here are the offices of the Lord Mayor, Town Clerk, City Surveyor, Treasurer, &c. The offices of the City Gas Department occupy the ground-floor in Edmund St., under the Art Gallery. The grand staircase beneath the dome leads to the Council Chamber, Reception and Banqueting Halls, a fine suite of rooms used by the Lord Mayor on occasions of ceremony. A collection of portraits of eminent citizens adorns the walls of the corridors. There are also statues of the Prince Consort, by *J. H. Foley, R.A.*, and H.M. the Queen, by *T. Woolner, R.A.*

The entrance to the public gallery of the Council Chamber is under the arch on the W. side, in Congreve St.

The statues in front of the Council House represent *Sir Robert Peel*, by P. Hollins, a local sculptor; and *Dr. Priestley*, the discoverer of oxygen; and *J. S. Wright, M.P.*, both by Williamson.

The Museum and Art Gallery, the entrance to which is by the

Clock Tower, forms the north side of the Council House quadrangle. It is an imposing and substantial building. In the entrance hall is a group of bronze statuary cast by Messrs. Elkington & Co. Upon the walls of the staircase and landing are displayed examples of Italian stone carving and Moorish tiles; there are also some bronze and marble statues and busts on the landing. The large round room contains a fine collection of paintings including the celebrated collection of drawings by David Cox, a native of the town. In the next room are displayed specimens of Italian Art, chiefly of the Renaissance period.

From the Italian room the visitor passes into a long and well lighted room with side galleries. In it are collections of industrial art objects, including the Scott collection (choice examples of enamels), Oriental metal work, ivory carving, &c. In the gallery is a portion of a fine collection of arms, comprising over a thousand specimens illustrating the development of offensive and defensive weapons. The next room contains specimens of Wedgwood ware, &c. The series of apartments ends in a spacious picture gallery, where loan collections of paintings are usually on view, as well as the important works of art acquired by the Corporation, including "The Star of Bethlehem," by *Sir E. Burne-Jones, Bart.*; "The Arab Shepherds" and "Prayer in the Desert," by *W. J. Müller*; "The Blind Girl" and "The Widow's Mite," by *Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A.*; "A Condottiere," by *Lord Leighton, P.R.A.*; also "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "Christ in the Temple," by *W. Holman Hunt*; "The Last of England," by *Ford Madox Brown*; "Beata Beatrix," by *Dante G. Rossetti*, and other works by members of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. Of the older English

Masters, *Opie, Etty, Morland, W. Collins* are represented in the Gallery; also a fine portrait by *Sir J. Reynolds*. There are also some paintings by the late *Sir John Gilbert, R.A.*, presented by himself; and a choice little collection of water-colour drawings. In the Gallery also are statues of *John Bright, M.P.*, by *A. Bruce Joy*, and *Dr. R. W. Dale*, by *Onslow Ford, R.A.*

The Municipal School of Art, designed by *J. H. Chamberlain*, is situated at the back of the Art Gallery in Edmund St. and Margaret St. Sir Richard Tangye has been a liberal benefactor to this school and also to the Art Gallery, and Miss Ryland gave 10,000*l.* towards the building fund. It is one of the most successful art schools in the provinces, and under the headmastership of *Mr. E. R. Taylor* many successful designers have been educated. There are 15 branch Schools of Art; and altogether 3900 individual students under art instruction.

On the W. side of the square, facing the entrance to the Art Gallery, is the Central Free Library. The original building, designed by *Edward Barry, R.A.*, adjoined the Midland Institute (see *post*); it was, however, destroyed by fire in 1879, when nearly the entire collection of books was burnt, the greatest loss being the fine Shakespeare Library, the Cervantes Collection, and the unrivalled Warwickshire Collection formed by *Staunton* the antiquary.

The building, excepting the outer walls, was re-erected from designs by *J. H. Chamberlain*, and the collection of books replaced as far as possible. It is now one of the largest Reference Libraries in England, and the parent of many branch libraries in every suburb of the city. The Shakespeare Library

was refounded, and a special room built for its reception, the design being, perhaps, the most beautiful example of the work of J. H. Chamberlain. On the ground-floor are the public reading-rooms and the Lending Department. Ascending a great staircase the visitor reaches the Reference Library, and should notice a fine bust by Williamson of *Sam. Timmins, F.S.A.*, to whom the public are chiefly indebted for the initiation of this great library; also one of *George Dawson* by the same sculptor.

The Birmingham and Midland Institute stands to the W. of the Town Hall; it was originally designed by E. Barry, R.A., and the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Prince Consort in 1855, but it was reconstructed in 1878 by J. H. Chamberlain. The Institute has two departments. 1st. For the members, each of whom is an annual subscriber, and for whom a series of popular lectures and an annual conversazione and exhibition of scientific objects, &c., are provided during the winter months. 2nd. Industrial Department. For many years, before "Technical Schools" were thought of, the Midland Institute provided excellent lectures upon a variety of technical subjects, as well as classes for the study of languages, literature, and music. Many of the classes have been now removed to the Technical School in Suffolk St., but the Institute is still performing a great educational work among the masses. The Institute School of Music has been greatly developed of late years. Several societies hold meetings in the building, the Birmingham Chess Club and the Archaeological Society being most popular.

Mason University College, Edmund St., founded by Sir Josiah Mason, a wealthy manufacturer, was

designed by Jethro A. Cossins, and opened by the late Prof. Huxley in 1880. The College is endowed, and schools of medicine and dental surgery have been added. The lecture-rooms are well arranged, as also the Museum, the fine Library, and the chemical and other laboratories.

Queen's College, opposite to the Town Hall, in Paradise St., was founded in 1830 by W. Sands Cox, as a School of Medicine and Surgery. It was incorporated by Royal Charter 1843, and afterwards extended to include a Theological College. The Medical School has now been transferred to the Mason University College.

The Municipal Technical School (Suffolk St.), one of the finest in England, is a Renaissance building of red brick and terra cotta; it was erected in 1895 at a cost of 80,000*l.*

From the Town Hall several roads diverge: (1) to the N., Congreve St. leading to the Dudley Road; (2) to the W., Broad St. (leading out of Paradise St.), a busy thoroughfare to the fashionable suburb Edgbaston; (3) to the S., passing the Post Office to John Bright St., the terminus of the Moseley, Bassall Heath, Coventry Road (Small Heath), and King's Heath, tramways; (4) to the S.W., along Paradise St. and Suffolk St. to the Bristol Road.

Turning E., past the Council House, is Colmore Row, one of the finest of the streets. Lloyd's Bank, the Union Club, and the Grand Hotel are on the left. St. Philip's Church on the right stands in a large open church-yard, in which is an obelisk to the memory of Col. F. G. Burnaby. The church, a Palladian building, was erected by Thomas Archer, a pupil of John Vanbrugh in 1710, and enlarged in

1884. The interior is fitted in the Renaissance style. The baptistery, under the tower at W. end, contains a white marble font. The pulpit and choir stalls are modern, examples of Birmingham art work. The chancel and baptistery contain stained glass windows designed by the late *Sir E. Burne-Jones, Bart.*, a native of Birmingham. St. Philip's is now the pro-cathedral, the rector being the Bishop of Coventry. The rectory, the residence of the Bishop, faces the east end of the church.

Next on the N. stands the old **Bluecoat School**, built in 1724. Over the door are two quaint figures of a boy and girl, the work of Edward Grubb, a resident in the city, but subsequently of Stratford-on-Avon, where some of his paintings may be seen in the Town Hall and Birthplace Museum. The figures were executed in 1770. The school, supported by voluntary contributions, makes provision for educating and clothing nearly 200 orphan children, and some of the most respected citizens owe their prosperity to their early training here. The site has become very valuable, and probably before long the school will be removed to one of the suburbs. On the S. side of the church-yard is **Temple Row**, where the Conservative Club is situated.

Parallel with Colmore Row, on the N., is **Edmund St.** Here, in addition to the Mason University College and the Municipal School of Art already mentioned, are the Parish Offices, the Medical Institute, the School Board offices, the Eye Hospital, the Ear and Throat Hospital, and the Telephone Exchange.

To the W. of the Town Hall is **Broad St.**, the widest street in the city, leading to Five Ways, where there is a statue of Joseph Sturge. On the N. side of the street are Nettlefold's, Ltd., Screw Works, the

Prince of Wales' Theatre, the Children's Hospital, and Bingley Hall, at which the agricultural shows and other exhibitions are held. Curzon Hall, also used for exhibitions and entertainments, is in Suffolk St. Near here in Bath Row is **Queen's Hospital**. It was built in 1841 and enlarged in 1873.

Great Western Arcade, built in 1876 over the Great Western Railway, forms a passage from Colmore Row to Temple Row, a much frequented thoroughfare. From Temple Row the arcade is continued to Corporation St., under the name of the North-Western Arcade. Opposite the Colmore Row end of the Great Western Arcade is the Great Western Hotel, forming the front of the Great Western Railway Station, entered either from Snow Hill or Livery St. The main line from Birkenhead, *via* Shrewsbury to London, passes through this Station.

Passing through the two arcades, the visitor arrives in **Corporation St.**, a fine street of shops and public buildings, made by the Corporation in 1880 under powers obtained by the Birmingham Improvement Act, inaugurated by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., during his mayoralty, 1873–76. The Grand Theatre, the largest in Birmingham, is in this street. The making of the street necessitated the destruction of whole districts of squalid and insanitary houses. On the W. side is **Old Square**, on the site of an older square, built temp. of Anne and George I. Here was the house of Edmund Hector, whom Dr. Johnson several times visited. The panelling of one room and the inscription formerly on the house are now at Aston Hall (see *post*). In Union St., turning out of Corporation St., is the **Old Library**, established in 1779; it is one of the oldest and most important pro-

prietary libraries in the provinces. New premises are in course of construction in Margaret St. near to the School of Art.

The Central Fire Station is in the upper Priory, off Corporation St.

At the lower end of Corporation St. are the Victoria Law Courts, built in 1887, from designs by Messrs. Aston Webb and Ingress Bell, an ornamental building of red terra-cotta. The chief entrance leads to a great Gothic hall, 80 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, with open-timbered roof, 75 ft. high from floor to apex. The stained glass windows contain an interesting series of portraits of local celebrities and worthies, and the events in the reign of Queen Victoria. The Magistrates' and Coroner's Courts open into this hall, as well as other offices. At the back are the Assize Courts, with the police offices situated at the side. The foundation stone was laid by Her Majesty the Queen in 1887, and the Courts were opened by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1891.

Close at hand (in Steelhouse Lane) is the New General Hospital, built in Renaissance style in 1894-7, and opened by H.R.H. Princess Christian in 1897. The total cost of the buildings with the site was 210,000*l.*, which was raised by subscription, and including a bequest of 25,000*l.* by Miss Ryland. The Hospital contains a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Dr. Ash, an eminent physician, who was mainly instrumental in the erection of the first hospital in Summer Lane.

Retracing his steps to New St., and turning to the left, the visitor soon reaches King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, a wealthy foundation, dating from the days of the old Birmingham guild of the Holy Cross, and bearing the name of the boy king, whose advisers appro-

priated a considerable portion of its ancient possessions, and grudgingly returned the portion they were unable to keep.

The present building, in the Tudor style, designed by Sir Charles Barry, R.A., 1832, occupies the site of an older one built in 1707, after the destruction of the Ancient Guild Hall. The two principal schoolrooms, the Library and Hall, are fine apartments. There are large branch schools in several of the suburbs for both boys and girls. Among the pupils who subsequently distinguished themselves may be mentioned the late Archbishop Benson, Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, Dr. Westcott, Bishop of Durham, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart. One of the most famous Head Masters was the first Bishop of Manchester, Dr. J. Prince Lee.

New St. at its E. end is crossed by High Street, one of the old streets of the town. There were two crosses, "The Welsh Cross," at what was called the Welsh end—viz. the corner of High St. and Bull St. "The Market Cross" was the High Cross, on the slope of High St., descending to the Bull Ring (see *post*). Both were demolished at the end of last century.

In the Bull Ring is St. Martin's Church. Although there is no mention of a church in Birmingham in the Domesday Survey, some fragments of a Norm. building proved the antiquity of St. Martin's. In the 13th and 14th centuries considerable alterations were effected, and from time to time bequests were made to it, and chantries founded by the Clodshales and the Guild of the Holy Cross. The walls were adorned with frescoes, one of which represented the patron saint on horseback, dividing his cloak with a beggar. In 1690 the church was coated with brick ex-

ternally, and “made tidy within and without”; and with the exception of the spire every portion of the Gothic church was hidden from view.

The present building, with the exception of the tower and spire rebuilt in 1852, was erected in 1872–75, at a cost of 28,000*l.*, under the direction of J. A. Chatwin. The only remains of the ancient structure may be seen in the tower. Some fine altar tombs with recumbent effigies representing the old lords of Birmingham are placed in the chancel. The first of these, a cross-legged warrior, is believed to be the third William de Birmingham, taken prisoner at the siege of Bellégard in France, 1297. The second possibly the fifth William de Birmingham. Upon a “faire monument of alabastar” lies the recumbent figure of Sir John de Birmingham. There is also an effigy of an ecclesiastic of the time of Henry VII. There are many interesting mural tablets, some fine modern stained glass windows by the late *William Morris*, a carved pulpit, and a reredos.

To the N. in Bath St. is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, dedicated to St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, in the 7th cent. It was built from the designs of A. W. Pugin in 1839–41 in Dec. style. The pulpit is of carved oak of the 16th cent., and came from Louvain, and the carved stalls 15th cent. work from Cologne. There are handsome carved screens separating the nave from the choir, and the Lady Chapel from the N. aisle. The stained glass (modern) is good, the windows in the choir were presented by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The remains of St. Chad, said to have been taken from Lichfield Cathedral at the time of the Reformation, are now preserved here.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception and

Oratory of St. Philip Neri is a building in Italian style, in the Hagley road, erected in 1851. Cardinal Newman was superior here from its foundation until his death in 1890.

The open space in front of St. Martin’s Church is the **Bull Ring**, used in former times for the barbaric sport from which it derives its name, has, in the centre, a bronze statue of Nelson, by Westmacott, inaugurated on the 25th October, 1809, the day of King George III.’s Jubilee.

Opposite the statue is the **Market Hall**, built in 1833 in the Doric style. It contains stalls for the sale of country produce, flowers, fruit, &c. The open market in the Bull Ring, held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays, is used chiefly for the sale of flowers, roots, shrubs, &c.

The **Fish Market** (1869–70), a well arranged building, adjoins the Market Hall on the S.

Below St. Martin’s Church is the **Wholesale Market**, one of the largest covered markets in the provinces. Further S. in Bradford St., a large wholesale Meat Market was erected (1897). There is also a covered Pig Market in Montague St. A “rag fair” is held in “Smithfield” on Saturday evenings. A horse fair is occasionally held in the Horse Fair in Bristol St.

About 1 m. E. of New St. Stat. is the district of **Deritend**, with its quaint old-timbered houses, the ‘Old Crown,’ the ‘Leather Bottel,’ and the ‘Three Crowns’ inns. St. John’s Chapel, a Georgian building, was originally founded in the 14th cent. It contains a bust of John Rogers, the first martyr of the Marian persecutions, who was born at Deritend, and there is a memorial tablet on the exterior.

The *Church of St. Alban* (J. L. Pearson, R.A., archt.), in the district of Bordesley, the finest modern church in the city, is a good example of E.E. It is vaulted, and consists of an apsidal chancel, nave with aisles, transepts, and an unfinished tower. There are many other churches, but of little interest.

The *Old Meeting Church* (Unitarian), a modern Gothic edifice in Bristol St., is a successor, but on a different site, of the older Meeting House, which was twice attacked by rioters in 1715 and 1791; and the *Church of the Messiah* (Unitarian), also a modern Gothic building, in Broad St., is the successor of the New Meeting House, where Dr. Priestley officiated, and contains a tablet to his memory.

Other ecclesiastical edifices which should be noted are the Wycliffe Chapel (Baptist), a Gothic building in Bristol Road; the Congregational Chapel in Carr's Lane, the scene of the ministrations of John Angell James and Dr. R. W. Dale; and the Wesleyan Central Hall and Chapel in Corporation St., which contains a fine modern organ.

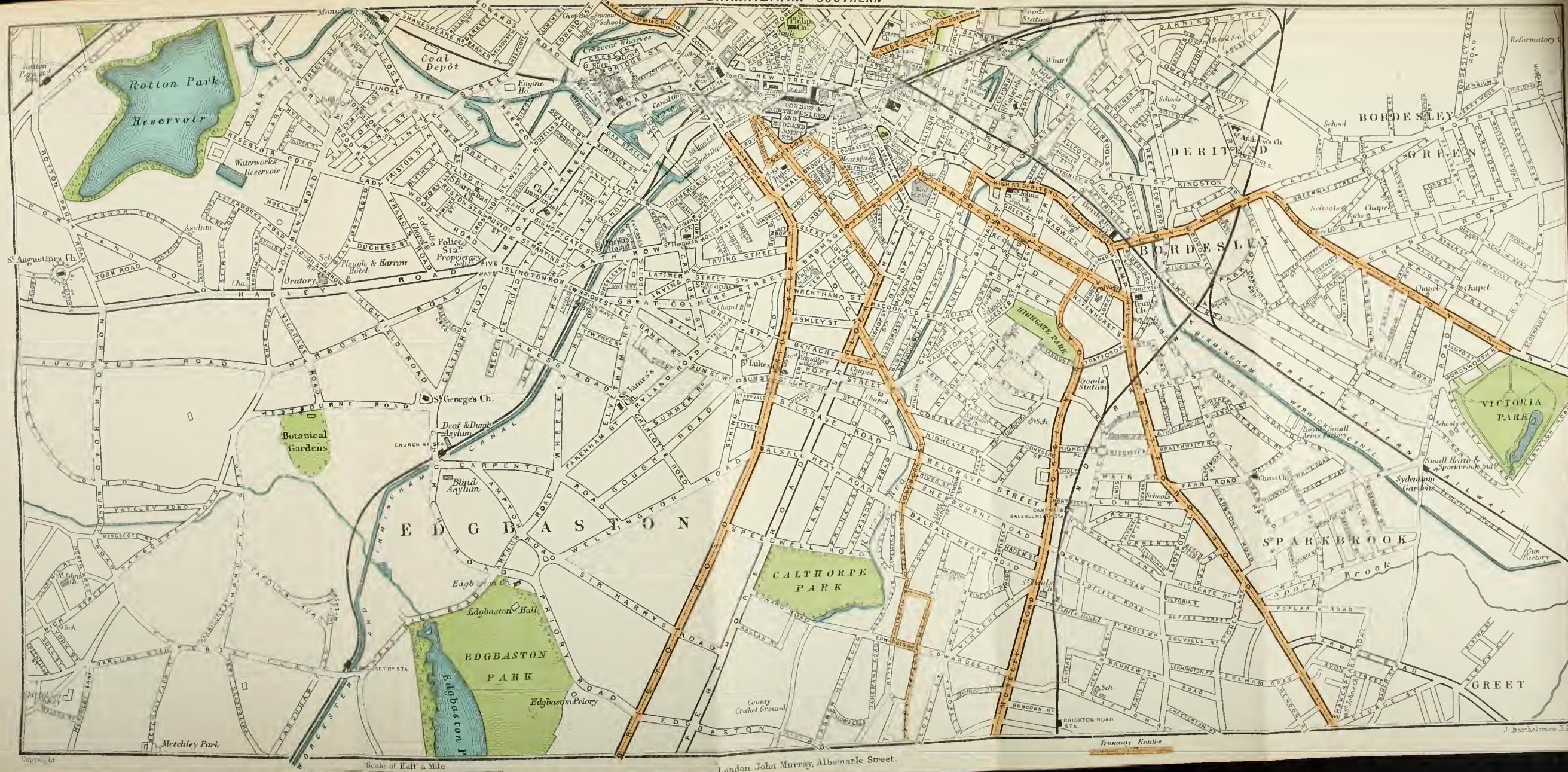
Parks.—Although there are but few open spaces in the city, Birmingham is well supplied with parks in the suburbs. The principal ones on the N. are *Sutton Park*, *Aston Park*, and *Victoria Park*, Handsworth (all of which see *post*). On the E. are *Adderley Park*, Saltley (see *post*), and *Victoria Park*, 43 acres, at Small Heath, the gift of Miss Ryland. On the S. are *Highgate Park*, about 9 acres, Moseley Road, purchased from Hollier's Charity Trust at a cost of 15,000*l.*, and *Cannon Hill Park* and *Calthorpe Park*, at Edgbaston (see *post*). On the W. is *Summerfield Park*, 34 acres, Dudley Road, Smethwick.

Manufactures.—Birmingham is the great centre for the manufacture

of hardware, the principal branches of which it is hardly possible to even mention as they are so numerous. Mr. Sam Timmins, F.S.A., says, in his ‘History of Warwickshire,’ that “Every sort of article in iron and brass and other metals, from pins and pens to torpedoes and engines and machines of almost all sorts, is manufactured in Birmingham, or within a few miles of the centre”; and the amount of manufactured articles exported is almost incredible; to give one example, “nearly twenty tons of steel,” says Mr. Timmins, “are cut up for steel pens every week.” These are chiefly made at the factories of Gillott and Sons and Perry and Co. The gun trade, which includes every kind of “small arms,” is a very important business. The Birmingham Small Arms Co., at Small Heath, have extensive works, and Gatling guns are made at Perry Barr. The component parts of bicycles are also largely made by this company. Brass and iron bedsteads are made in great numbers. Bolts and nuts, screws, and all kinds of tools, are turned out in prodigious quantities by Nettlefold’s and other firms. Other large trades are button-making and the manufacture of pins. Electro-plating and gold and silver smiths’ work are carried on by Elkington and Co. Bell founding by Blews and Co. The glass works of Chance Brothers and Co., Ltd., and F. and C. Osler employ a large number of hands, the speciality of the former being lenses, &c., for lighthouses. Stained glass is produced by Hardman and Co. Jewellery of all kinds, including trinkets, chains, &c., are produced by a large number of firms, and of recent years all the different parts of bicycles are turned out in very large quantities.

The various suburbs of Birmingham which stretch into Staffordshire and Worcestershire are

BIRMINGHAM—SOUTHERN



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rapidly extending every year. The most fashionable quarter is **Edgbaston**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from the Town Hall. The Parish Church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, rebuilt in 1810 and restored in 1886, is picturesquely situated near Edgbaston Hall and Park. To the S.E. of it is *Cannon Hill Park*, presented to the City by Miss Ryland in 1873, containing three small lakes; it was enlarged by Sir J. C. Holder in 1897, and is the finest public park near the city. Trams and omnibuses run within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Near here is the *County Cricket Ground* in the Edgbaston road. *Calthorpe Park*, another public recreation ground, is a short distance off.

The *Botanical Gardens* are in the Westbourne Road.

Harborne (Stat., branch line L. & N. W. Rly.), an increasing suburb in Staffordshire but included within the city of Birmingham, lies S.W. of Edgbaston. (Omnibuses from New Street every quarter of an hour.)

The Parish Church of St. Peter is in the style of 13th cent. Gothic, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, and tower. It was rebuilt with exception of tower in 1867, and has modern stained glass windows, to David Cox and others. The celebrated artist, David Cox, is buried in the churchyard.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary is attached to a monastery of the Passionist Fathers, in Lodge Road.

Harborne is chiefly a residential suburb, but there are small works where wrenches, hammers, spectacles, and steel are made.

At Metchley, on the borders of the parish, are the remains of an extensive Roman camp, close to the Icknield Street, which passes from Alcester to Wall, near Lichfield.

Other suburbs to the S. are **Moseley** (Stat. Midland Rly.) and **Selly Oak** (Stat. Midland Rly.), both in Wor-

cestershire. Near to the former is *Moseley Hall*, a stone building, which replaced a previous one destroyed by the rioters in 1791, and is now a convalescent home for children, the gift of R. Cadbury, Esq. The Parish Church of St. Mary, enlarged in 1873 and 1898, has an early 16th cent. tower with a ring of eight bells.

Highbury, the seat of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., with its celebrated orchid-houses, is situated between Moseley and King's Heath, another suburb.

Soho (Stats., G. W. Rly. & L. & N. W. Rly.) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of the Town Hall. Here were the **Soho Works**, celebrated as the locality where Watt toiled for so many years, and where he demonstrated to the world the power of his steam-engines. Little more than 130 years ago Soho was a barren heath, upon which was a single rolling-mill; this was bought in 1762 by Matthew Boulton, who speedily built on its site the manufactory, to which he transferred from Birmingham his already extensive trade in "toys," i.e. buckles, sword-hilts, &c., which called forth Burke's famous expression that Birmingham was "the toy-shop of Europe." Later on he was joined in partnership by James Watt, by the help of whose engineering skill he extended the original manufactory and added another for coining. They also established an engine factory, where they made engines for England and all the world. In fact, the history of Soho is the history of engineering in general; but the glory of Soho has now departed, leaving only the memory of the greatest mechanic that the world ever knew. On the death of James Watt, the son of the engineer, in 1848, the engine factory was removed to Smethwick, and the Soho works have disappeared. The Park, which was the residence of

Boulton, is now occupied by streets and terraces.

The once famous Soho Pool was closed and drained in 1869, and the site is now built upon.

The township of **Handsworth** includes Soho, Perry Barr, and Birchfields, and has three stations on G. W. Rly. at Hockley, Soho, and Handsworth, and on L. & N. W. Rly. at Soho Road, Handsworth Wood (for the church), Perry Barr and Hamstead.

Two lines of tramways pass through the district. (1) The Cable Tramway from Colmore Row to New Inns, Handsworth. (2) Steam Tramcars run from the Old Square to Perry Barr, passing through Birchfields. There is a branch line from Great Hampton Row to Lozells.

In Domesday Book this place is called Horneswode, and the name "Handsworth Wood" still remains. In Norman times it was held by the lords of Dudley Castle, who granted it to the family of Parles, from whom it passed through many hands to the Calthorpes.

The Parish *Church* of St. Mary is picturesque and well situated on a hill. There are traces of Norm. work in the tower, which is situated at the E. end of the S. aisle. The chancel is Dec., and the Wyrley Chapel, probably Tudor. In recent times the church has been almost rebuilt in a florid style very different from the original design. Architect, J. A. Chatwin. It was restored in 1878. There are several monuments to the old lords of the manor. An effigy of a knight in armour on an altar tomb, with an emaciated figure or *memento mori* beneath, is supposed to be Sir Wm. Stanford or Stamford, Knt., of Perry Hall (d. 1558).

In the Wyrley Chapel is an altar tomb with effigies of a knight and his lady, representing William

Wyrley and his wife. Also a monument to John Fulnetly, Canon of Lichfield (d. 1636). The monument of James Watt, representing the famous engineer seated in a chair, is one of Chantrey's finest works; it stands in a Chapel built for its reception on the S. side of the chancel. The bust of W. Murdoch (introducer of lighting by gas) is also by Chantrey. That to the memory of Matthew Boulton, by Flaxman, is a fine work of art.

St. Paul's *Church*, Lozells, consecrated 1880, is a handsome brick building (J. A. Chatwin, archt.).

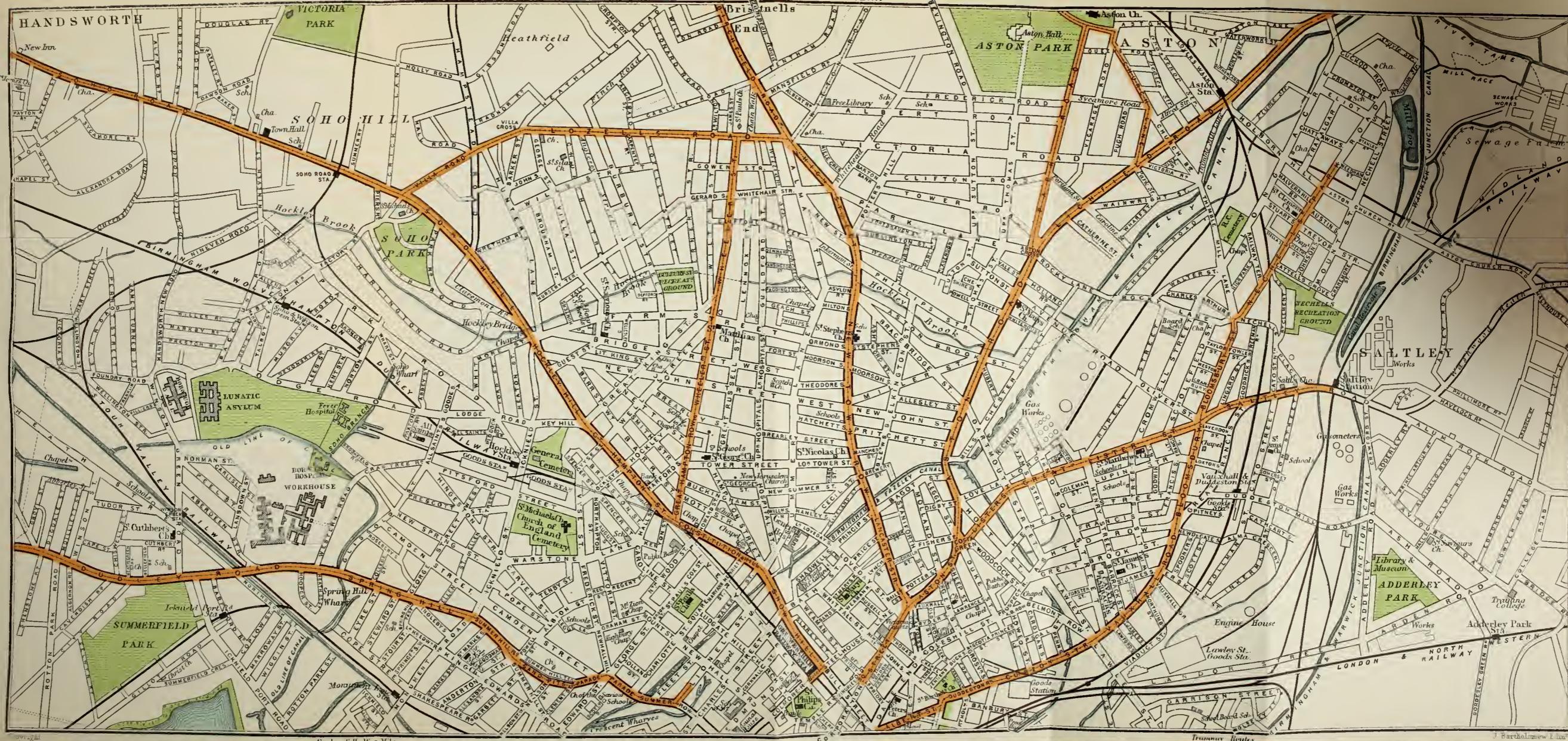
In the Friary Road is situated the Wesleyan Theological College, built in 1880. A handsome Gothic building.

The *Victoria Park* is a spacious recreation ground of more than 20 acres. There is a good Free Library. At Handsworth was the once celebrated *Lunar Society*, founded about 1765, at which the most famous men of the time, including Boulton, Watt, J. Baskerville, W. Murdoch, Dr. Darwin of Lichfield, and others were accustomed to meet. It was so named as the meetings of the society were only held at full moon, in consequence of the roads being dangerous on dark nights.

Heathfield Hall (G. Tangye, Esq.) was James Watt's residence; in the upper story is Watt's workshop, with all his tools, books, apparatus, &c., still preserved in much the same condition as they were at the time of his death.

Smethwick (in Staffordshire) lies to the S.W. of Handsworth, and has three Stats. (Soho, Rolfe Street, and Spon Lane) on the Stour Valley line, which for several miles runs nearly parallel with the G. W. Rly. (Birmingham and Wolverhampton line). The Stourbridge Extension of the G. W. Rly. has a Stat. at Smethwick Junct. There are also steam tramcars from the city.

BIRMINGHAM—NORTHERN



Scale of Half a Mile

London, John Murray Albemarle Street

Tramway Routes

J. Bartholomew Ltd.

It occurs in Domesday Book as Smedewick, and, though now possessing a population of more than 36,000, is still only a hamlet in the parish of Harborne. The little chapel erected in 1719 by Dorothy Parkes is now supplemented by four modern churches, the most beautiful of which is Holy Trinity Church. The principal manufactories here are the works of Chance Brothers & Co., Ltd., who make crown, sheet, and rolled plate-glass. They are specially noted for their lighthouse works. A large number of hands are employed, and schools have been erected for the education of the children. Other important establishments are Tangyes', Ltd., Hydraulic Works, which cover a large area, and employ about 2000 men, Nettlefold's Screw Manufactory, the Patent Nut and Bolt Company, the Muntz Metal Company, the Crown Ironworks, and the Patent Rivet Company, which formerly belonged to the engineering firm of Fox, Henderson, and Company, celebrated in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851 and the Crystal Palace. The Wolverhampton Canal, which runs through Smethwick, is crossed by a fine wide bridge, Telford's work, known as the Summit Bridge.

Aston (Stat. L. & N. W. Rly.) lies to the N.E. of the Birmingham Town Hall. It is mentioned in Domesday as "Estone," and is one of the most populous townships under a District Council in England. The population was 69,000 in 1891, and now estimated at 79,000. There is a good Free Library in the Public Offices of the District Council, also Public Baths and a Technical School. The *Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul is a large and handsome edifice rebuilt in the present cent., with exception of the 15th cent. tower and spire and part of the S. aisle. In a chapel are some altar tombs to members of the Holte and Arden

families, and also to Sir Edward Devereux (d. 1622) and his wife. There are also a monument to Sir Thomas de Erdington, who founded a chantry in the 15th cent., which was attached to the church, but now destroyed, and two *brasses*, one to Thomas Holte (d. 1545) and his wife, and the other to Mary Lloyd (d. 1689).

Aston Hall, a fine red brick Jacobean house, standing in a Park of 49 acres, is now a Public Museum belonging to the Corporation of Birmingham. The Manor of Aston came into the possession of the Holte family in the 14th cent., and the present house was commenced by Sir Thomas Holte in the year 1618, but not completed till 1635. His son, Sir Charles Holte, entertained King Charles I. for two days, in 1642, shortly before the battle of Edge Hill. The house was subsequently attacked in the following year by the Parliamentarians, and after holding out for a few days Sir Charles was obliged to surrender, and he was made a prisoner.

After the death of Sir Charles Holte in 1782 the family became extinct, and the estates passed into other hands. In 1858 a company was formed to purchase the mansion and grounds, a remnant of the park which once consisted of fifteen hundred acres, as a place of recreation for the people. It was formally opened by H.M. the Queen accompanied by the Prince Consort in that year, but not proving a financial success the property was taken over by the Corporation. The mansion stands on a slight eminence in an old park but considerably shorn of its former beauty, owing to the greater part having been sold for building purposes. The chief features of the house consist in a dignified façade with large windows lighting the entrance hall, and a

balustered parapet along the top. On either side are wings extending forward, and in the centre and on the middle of each wing are towers surmounted by ogee roofs. To the l. of the entrance hall is a magnificent staircase of massive oak, richly carved with arabesque ornamentation. On the landing may be seen a result of the attack of the Parliamentary forces—a cannon ball, after passing through two thick walls, shattered one of the thick oak newels which still remains in the same condition. The great gallery running along the whole of the W. front is 136 ft. long; the walls are covered with carved oak panelling, and the ceiling is of elaborate design. It contains numerous portraits and reliques of the Holte family, including some carved furniture. In the great drawing-room is a richly decorated chimney-piece of white stone, alabaster, and black marble. These and numerous other rooms, including a chapel, are used for museum purposes. On the ground-floor is a room called "The Johnson Room." It is fitted up with the panelling and mantelpiece from one of the rooms of Edmund Hector, which formerly stood in Old Square, Birmingham, and contains the tablet which was on the house recording that Dr. Samuel Johnson was often a guest of his old school-fellow. There are also books, engravings, &c., relating to the Doctor and his friends. The ceilings throughout are of elaborate and beautiful character.

Aston Lower Grounds adjoin, in which are the Grand Assembly Rooms, seating 4000 persons. The playing ground of the Aston Villa Football Club has accommodation for 60,000 persons. There is also a large Cycling Track.

Leaving New Street Stat. the Rly. to Sutton Coldfield passes

1 m. **Vauxhall** and **Duddeston** (Stat.).

3 m. **Aston** (Junct. Stat.). For Aston Hall (see *ante*).

[The line to Walsall and Wolverhampton branches off here with Stats. at **Witton** and **Perry Barr**. The former is the Stat. for Aston Lower Grounds, and near here are Kynoch's, Ltd., ammunition works on the River Tame. *Perry Hall*, the ancient seat of the Gough family, is an Elizabethan mansion.]

4 m. **Gravelly Hill** (Stat.). Here is the Jaffray Suburban Hospital, opened by H.R.H. Prince of Wales in 1885.

5 m. **Erdington** (Stat.), an ancient place which belonged to the family of Erdington, some of whose tombs are in Aston Church. In the village are the **Sir Josiah Mason's Almshouses and Orphanage**. The former was built in 1858 and the latter completed in 1868 at a cost of 60,000*l.* Both institutions were liberally endowed by the founder to the amount of 200,000*l.* An extensive building is in course of erection in Erdington as the home of the community of Benedictine Monks of the Beuron congregation, which settled here in 1876. It was constituted an Abbey in 1897. When completed this will be one of the most important Roman Catholic religious houses in England. On the Chester Road, to the N.W. of the village, is **St. Mary's Roman Catholic College, Oscott**, a fine building erected in 1837, standing on an eminence. The late Earl of Shrewsbury was a great benefactor and presented numerous paintings of religious subjects by Old Masters. The Chapel is highly decorated. The Roman Catholic Church at Erdington has a tower and spire 164 ft. high, containing a ring of

eight bells. Near here is the *Princess Alice Orphanage*, a branch of Dr. Stephenson's Homes, somewhat on the model of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

6 m. **Chester Road** (Stat.).

7 m. **Wylde Green** (Stat.).

8 m. ***SUTTON COLDFIELD** (Stat., also a Stat. on the Midland Rly. from Castle Bromwich to Walsall, see Rte. 4). This small town is of considerable antiquity and obtained a charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1528 through the influence of John Veysey, or Harman, Bishop of Exeter from 1519 to 1554, excepting during the short period when the Bishopric was held by Miles Coverdale. Veysey, a native of Sutton Coldfield, was a considerable benefactor to his birthplace; he built a Town Hall, founded and endowed the Grammar School, and granted **Sutton Park**, of more than 2500 acres, to the town. The park is very picturesque, containing much wild and woodland scenery and several small lakes. The Roman road "Icknield Street" passes through the western border. The rural aspect of the park is somewhat marred by the Midland Rly. which runs across it. The Crystal Palace Gardens, 25 acres of the park, are laid out as recreation grounds.

The Parish *Church* of Holy Trinity is an extensive edifice, consisting of a chancel with N. and S.

chapels, nave with aisles and an embattled tower containing a ring of eight bells. It has few traces of E. E. work. It was nearly rebuilt in the last cent., and further additions were made in 1879. In the N. chancel chapel is the altar tomb of Bishop Veysey (d. 1554, aged 103), with a recumbent effigy of the bishop with his mitre and robes. The font is Norm. and originally belonged to the chapel of Over Whitacre. There are quaint and interesting mural monuments to the Pudseys and others.

The large building, opposite the L. & N. W. Rly. Stat., formerly an hotel, is now a Sanatorium.

Moor Hall (A. R. Dean, Esq.), J.P., a fine house, stands in a wooded park to the N.E. of the town. Bishop Veysey built a house, portions of which still exist, and lived here, according to Dugdale, "very hospitably having of his retinue exl. men in scarlet caps and gowns, his household expenses then amounting to 1500*l.* *per an.* (which was no small summe at that time)." **New Hall**, 1½ m. S.E., now a school, is an ancient house originally erected in the 13th cent. and surrounded by a moat. It retains a very fine hall of the 16th cent. 2 m. further is **Peddimore Hall**, a farm-house, the site of an ancient mansion of the Ardens; a double moat still remains.

The Rly. continues N. to Lichfield, passing **Four Oaks** (Stat.), and quits the county at **Blake Street** (Stat.).

ROUTE 4.

BIRMINGHAM TO TAMWORTH, HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, AND NUNEATON, VIA WHITACRE JUNCTION.

(MIDLAND RAILWAY. 20 m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Birmingham, New St.
2 m.	Saltley.
5½ m.	Castle Bromwich. 3½ m. Penns. 5½ m. Sutton Coldfield. 5½ m. Sutton Park.
7½ m.	Water Orton.
9 m.	Forge Mills.
10½ m.	Whitacre Junction. (a) 2½ m. Kingsbury. 6½ m. Wilnecote and Fazeley. 8½ m. Tamworth.
(b)	2 m. Coleshill. 6½ m. H A M P T O N - I N - ARDEN.
12 m.	Shustoke.
14½ m.	Arley and Fillongley.
18½ m.	Stockingford.
20 m.	Nuneaton.

Leaving **Birmingham** (New Street Stat.) the Midland Rly. passes through the suburb of **Saltley** (Stat.), where are extensive Railway Carriage Works. The Diocesan Training College for schoolmasters, is an extensive building, near Saltley Church. At Bennett's Hill, which lies not far from the Rly., is William Hutton's house, which was attacked by the mob in 1791. There is a monument to the historian with a bust in Ward End Church.

Adderley Public Park was the gift of Sir C. B. Adderley, now Lord Norton, and near the Rly. Stat. is the *Birmingham Race Course*.

At 5½ m. **★ Castle Bromwich** (Junct. Stat.). The village is situated on elevated ground between the rivers Tame and Cole.

Castle Bromwich Hall (Earl of

Bradford). Edward Devereux, M.P. for Tamworth, 1588, finding Sheldon Hall inconvenient, built here "a fair house of brick." The W. front, untouched, retains twelve windows corresponding to the number of the Apostles, and the four dormer windows to the Evangelists, whilst the vine, as old as the house, shaped into a cross, is typical of our Saviour. In 1657, Sir John Bridgeman purchased the property, and, fifteen years after, remodelled the **m** shaped S. façade, adding the fine porch, arms, monogram, figures, and balustrade, also some of the gardens. The original S. gates and avenue are cut off by the road. The house contains numerous family portraits, fine tapestry, treasures, and curios. There are two hiding holes. During recent years there have been many Royal visits to the mansion.

Adjoining is the *Church*,[†] dedicated to St Mary and St. Margaret. There was a chapel attached to the castle before 1275. The present building is probably the third erection; it was built by the second Sir John Bridgeman, in 1717, of brick, with stone dressings, and has nave, chancel, aisles, and tower. "This apparently Queen Anne building contains within the casings a nearly complete timber framed church with a very massive oak roof, probably all of the 15th cent." —J. A. C. There is some old glass,

[†] See description by Mr. C. E. Bateman in the Transactions, 1893, of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

a silver paten (1350), chalice (1635), (Stat.), quits the county at Streetly and a gold-veined marble communion table. (Stat.), and enters Staffordshire.]

A *Tumulus*, situated on the brow of the hill, is considered to be the site of a castle belonging to Henricus de Castel Bromwyz, a Norman baron, which once existed here at least from 1172 to 1348, and gave its name to the place. If this is its site, it was probably built to defend the ford across the Tame on the old Chester road, and had some fortifications reaching to the mill on the river.

The manor in later times came to the Lords Ferrers of Chartley, and afterwards, through marriage, in 1450, to the Devereux family, who, in 1657, sold it to Sir John Bridgeman, the son of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and the ancestor of the Earls of Bradford.

Whateley Hall (F. Knight, Esq.) stands in wooded grounds.

On the road to Water Orton is the moat of *Park Hall*, belonging to the Earl of Bradford. For three centuries it was the chief seat of the Arden family, but there are no remains of the hall. In 1474, John Arden, heir of Peddimore (a few miles away), and Alice, daughter of Richard Bracebridge, of Kingsbury, were lovers, but the Ardens objected to the match, whereupon the said Richard, with the knowledge of the heir, raided Peddimore Hall, and, carrying off the youth to his fortified manor-house, had the pair married. When the affair was arranged and forgiven, the Lord and Lady of Peddimore resided at Park Hall, and founded the Staffordshire branch of the Ardens.

There are numerous other moated enclosures in this neighbourhood.

[Here a branch line runs to Walsall through Penns (Stat.), Sutton Coldfield (Stat.), see Rte. 3, and continuing through Sutton Park

$\frac{7}{4}$ m. Water Orton, or Overton (Junct. Stat., with connection with Sutton Coldfield and Walsall line), on the river Tame, the bridge over which is said to have been built by Bishop Vesey, temp. Henry VIII. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, with a good spire, was erected in E. E. style in 1879. In the old church-yard at the top of the village is the base and shaft of an ancient cross.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is Curdworth, the scene of a skirmish between the Royalists and Parliamentarians. The *Church*, anciently dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, but now to St. Nicholas, has recently been restored at the expense of Lord Norton and others. It is a small Norm. building of stone, consisting of a chancel and nave. The chancel arch has Norm. zig-zag moulding. The embattled W. tower, built in 1430 by Richard Neville, the last of the great Earls of Warwick, is a fine example of Perp., and has two roses on its face. It contains three bells. The smallest, dated 1663, and inscribed "Sancta Maria virgo, intercede pro toto mundo," attests a pre-Reformation casting, or, it may be, recasting, for tradition assigns to the bell—the metal of which has been tested and found to contain silver—a very ancient origin. A traveller lost in the Forest of Arden was guided to Curdworth by the tinkling of the small bell then in use, and vowed to the Virgin to give a bell which might be heard far and near. The forest has long disappeared, but the bell remains. There is a very curious Norm. font. The famous Dr. Henry Sacheverel was married here in 1716 after his political sermon and imprisonment.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is Wishaw. The

Church of St. Chad is chiefly an E. E. stone edifice (it was much "restored" in 1870), consisting of a Dec. chancel, nave, and an ivy-clad W. tower; it contains monuments to Bishop Hacket, and members of his family. *Moxhull Hall* (H. P. Ryland, Esq., J.P.) was possessed by the Ardens and De Lisle, and came by marriage to the Hackets; it is a stone mansion of classical style in an extensive park with numerous trees.

9 m. **Forge Mills** (Stat.), Coleshill, is 1 m. S. (see post).

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Whitacre** (Junct. Stat.). Near here are the reservoirs and pumping station of the Birmingham waterworks.

Lea Marston consists of the two hamlets, Lea (pronounced *Leah*) and Marston; the former is about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Whitacre Stat., and the latter about 1 m. from Kingsbury Stat. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist (almost hidden amongst the trees) is a stone building mostly modern in E. E. style. It contains monuments to the Adderley family from 1682 to 1826. *Hams Hall* (Rt. Hon. Lord Norton) is a stone mansion in classic style erected towards the end of last cent., standing in a wooded park; the interior was destroyed by fire in 1890, but since restored.

2 m. N.E. of Whitacre Stat. is **Nether Whitacre**, with the *Church* of St. Giles, almost entirely rebuilt in 1870, containing a monument to Charles Jennens (d. 1773), who endowed the school here.

[Branching off from Whitacre Junction to Tamworth, at

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Kingsbury** (Stat.), the village is on the river Tame, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from

the Stat. The *Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul is an ancient stone building of various dates, the earliest being of the latter half of the 12th cent., consisting of a chancel, nave with aisles, and an embattled tower. In the Bracebridge Chapel on the N. side of the church, now used as the vestry, are a piscina and a hagioscope. In the chancel are a piscina and sedilia, and in the N. aisle another piscina; there is an alabaster monument to Earl Carhampton (d. 1788). Close to the church is Kingsbury Hall (now a farm-house), which, according to Dugdale, marks the site of a seat of the kings of Mercia; it was for several centuries the seat of the Bracebridge family, and was formerly a fortified manor-house; some remains of the old walls still exist. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. is *Halloughton Hall* (W. Barker, Esq.).

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Kingsbury is **Middleton**, on the borders of Staffordshire. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist is an ancient stone building with Norm. and E. E. remains; the W. embattled tower is late 14th or early 15th cent. There are numerous monuments to the Willoughby family, a brass with effigies of Sir R. Bingham (d. 1476), and his wife, and a hagioscope between the aisle and chancel. *Middleton Hall*, standing in a park, is the property of Lord Middleton. It is chiefly a Georgian edifice, but contains two domestic chapels, one of the 15th cent. in good preservation, the other earlier; here is also a curious underground apartment.

Continuing by rail, and passing **Dosthill**, where is the almost perfect nave of a small Norm. chapel, now used as a village school, the country becomes uninteresting and studded with collieries and brick works.

At 6½ m. Wilnecote and Fazeley (Stat.). The village of Wilnecote stands ½ m. to the E. of the Stat. on Watling Street. The *Church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a plain brick edifice, faced with stone, rebuilt in 1821. The chalice and paten, dated 1636, bear the arms of the Plumber's Co., and an inscription recording that they were given "for Wincote Chappell use by Richard Orton of London plumber."

Fazeley lies to the W. of the Stat. in Staffordshire. Here the first Sir Robert Peel, Bt., established his cotton-mills, and promoted the construction of the canal which communicates with the northern counties.

8½ m. Tamworth (Stat.), see Rte 1.

Taking the Hampton-in-Arden branch line from Whitacre Junction at

2 m. is *Coleshill (Stat.). This small picturesque town derives its name from its situation on a hill, overlooking the river Cole, 1 m. N.W. of the Stat., and 1 m. S. from Forge Mills Stat. (see *ante*)—the latter station is the more convenient, as there is very little passenger traffic on the Hampton branch. The town was held by Edward the Confessor, and afterwards by William I. From the time of Henry II. to Edward III. it belonged to the Clintons, who according to Gough had a castle here, and during the 14th and 15th centuries to the de Montforts, but after the execution of Sir Simon de Montfort at Tyburn in 1495 for having assisted Perkin Warbeck, the manor was granted to Simon Digby, Deputy Constable of the Tower, in whose family it has since remained. The *Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul, standing on a commanding position,

is a fine edifice of sandstone of the Dec. and Perp. periods; it consists of a chancel, nave of seven bays with clerestory, aisles, and an embattled W. tower with pinnacles and a lofty octagonal spire (rebuilt in 1887). Under sepulchral arches in the N. and S. aisles are two effigies, members of the Clinton family, in chain mail; and in the chancel are numerous altar-tombs with recumbent effigies, brasses, mural tablets, and escutcheons, to the Digby family. On the N. side of the communion table within the rails is a tomb with recumbent effigies of Simon Digby (d. 1519) and Alice his wife; on the same side without the rails a tomb with effigies of John Digby (d. 1558) and Anne his wife. On the chancel floor, N. of the communion table, is a brass with a figure of Alice Clifton (d. 1506), a daughter of Simon Digby. On the S. side a tomb of painted marble with effigies of Sir George Digby (d. 1586) and Abigail his wife, and further down on the same side an alabaster tomb with figures of Reginald Digby (d. 1549), and Anne his wife. All the foregoing are illustrated in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire.' There are also two interesting brasses with figures of former vicars, William Abell (d. 1500) and John Fenton (d. 1566). The former, pre-Reformation, is in sacerdotal vestments holding a chalice. The latter, after the Reformation, in a cassock and gown, holding a Bible in his left hand. The font is late Norm., and one of the finest and largest of the period in England.

In the market-place at the side of the Institute stands the pillory, whipping-post, and stocks combined; it is entirely new, with the exception of some of the iron-work.

1 m. N.W. of the town is Coleshill Park (Mrs. Digby Wingfield-Digby), the house is a modern brick mansion in Elizabethan style. The old

manor-house, the ancient seat of the Digby family, stood about 1 m. S.W. of the present building. Some remains of the stables may still be traced in a farm-house, and the moat is still to be seen, though dry.

The bridge over the Cole is a fine mediaeval example, with triangular recesses for foot passengers.

A short distance to the E. of Coleshill Stat. is **Maxstoke Castle** (C. E. Malcolm, Esq.), the property of Beaumont Fetherston, Esq., a fine example of a fortified mansion, standing in a thickly-wooded deer park, with a lofty avenue of elms leading to it. It was erected about the middle of the 14th cent. by William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and is one of the few structures which have been preserved in their original defensive state. The embattled walls are built in the form of a parallelogram and surrounded by a wide moat. At each corner is an octagonal tower, and the great gate-house on the E. side has a passage with a groined roof, and is flanked on either side by a hexagonal tower; there was formerly a drawbridge, but this has been replaced by a stone bridge. The massive oak doors are covered with iron plates bearing the badge of Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, who obtained possession of the Castle by exchange in 1437, and it remained in that family until it was forfeited in 1521 on the execution of Edward, 3rd Duke of Buckingham. Next, after passing through several hands, it came by purchase to the Dilke family, in whose descendants it still remains. Part of the castle on the N. side of the court-yard was rebuilt in half-timbered style in the 17th cent., and this with the W. side forms the present mansion. The disused chapel, with a fine W.

window, is of the time of Edward III.; it occupies two stories. The great baronial hall, with a dais at one end, on the first floor is a handsome apartment. It contains a portrait of Charles II. by *Lely*, and numerous objects of family interest. The kitchen on the other side of the chapel has oak panelling and its original fireplace.

2 m. S. are the ruins of **Maxstoke Friary**. It was erected in 1336 by William de Clinton, the builder of Maxstoke Castle, for a prior and canons of the Order of St. Augustine. The principal remains are the ivy-clad outer gateway and gate-house; the latter has an upper story, reached by a winding stone staircase; the inner gate and some domestic buildings are now incorporated in a farm-house, at the back of which stand the ruins of the central tower of the church. The village *Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, principally Dec., with a low embattled 18th cent. tower. In the church-yard is a restored cross.

6½ m. Hampton-in-Arden (Junct. Stat. with the L. & N. W. Rly.—see Rte. 2.)

From Whitacre Junction the line continues to

12m. Shustoke (Stat.). The *Church* of St. Cuthbert is a handsome early Dec. building, erected in the time of Edward II., consisting of a chancel, nave, and embattled W. tower with a lofty spire. In 1886 the interior of the building was destroyed by fire caused by lightning. The church, however, was thoroughly restored in the following year. In the chancel is an altar-tomb to Sir William Dugdale, Kt. (d. 1686), with a Latin inscription written by himself. It was almost the only

monument which escaped destruction.

Shustoke Hall is the residence of Mrs. Croxall.

The hamlet of Blythe is 2 m. S.W. of Shustoke on the Coleshill road. *Blythe Hall* (Mrs. Dugdale), close to the river Blythe, is noted for having been the residence of Sir William Dugdale; the present house was purchased by him from Sir William Aston, but it has been considerably altered since his time.

This celebrated antiquary was born at Shustoke Rectory in 1605 (now turned into cottages), and was educated at Coventry. He married at the early age of eighteen, and on the death of his father in 1625 he purchased Blythe Hall, where he passed a great part of his life. In 1638 he went to London, and was there introduced to Lord Arundel, then Earl Marshal of England, who appointed Dugdale Blanche - Lyon and afterwards Rouge-Croix in the Heralds' College. He then had easy access to many valuable records at the Tower and elsewhere for obtaining information for his antiquarian works. Owing to his position he was present at many important scenes during the Civil War, and it devolved upon him the duty of proclaiming the garrisons of Warwick and Coventry traitors to the Crown. He was with Charles I. when the King raised his standard at Nottingham, and also at the battle of Edge Hill. When subsequently at Oxford with Charles I. he collected material for his '*Monasticon Anglicanum*'.

His great work, '*The Antiquities of Warwickshire*', was published in 1656. Other works by Dugdale are, '*The Baronage of England*', '*The History of Embanking and Draining*', and '*The History of St. Paul's Cathedral*'. At the Restoration Dugdale was made Norroy King of Arms, and subsequently Garter [Warwickshire.]

King of Arms and created a knight. He died at Blythe Hall in 1686, and was buried in Shustoke Church (see *ante*). There is here a very fine bridge, probably of the 14th cent.

Over or Upper Whitacre is a short distance E. of Shustoke Stat. The *Church* of St. Leonard, standing on high ground, was erected in 1766, on the site of an earlier building, in the Italian style, with a tower and spire. The fine Norm. font once belonging to this church is now at Sutton Coldfield. *Whitacre House*, on high ground overlooking the river Bourne, is the residence of E. Weston, Esq.

14½ m. Arley and Fillongley (Stat.). The village of **Arley** is 1½ m. N.E. from the Stat. The scenery of the country around is very pretty, and Arley Wood is well worth the visit of the botanist. The *Church* of St. Wilfrid is a massive stone building of the Early Dec. period. It contains a very interesting recumbent monument, 15th cent., of a priest in eucharistic vestments, and a window with some 13th cent. painted glass.

2 m N.E. is **Ansley**. The *Church* dedicated to St. Laurence, is an ancient building of red stone, still retaining considerable Norm. remains, notably the doorways on the N. and S. sides and the chancel arch. It consists of a chancel, nave, and a massive Perp. tower at the W. end with bold buttresses and high pinnacles. There is a small recess in the N. wall of the nave with a small stone coffin, probably a heart shrine. On the S.E. side of the church-yard is the base of an old cross.

Ansley Hall, formerly a fine mansion, is now occupied by the Ansley Hall Coal & Iron Co. There are traces of a Norm. castle built in 1125 by Hugh Hadreshall, and a

portion of the Norm. chapel still remains.

Fillongley is situated on the Coventry road $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the Stat., The *Church* of St. Mary and All Saints (restored in 1888) is a building of sandstone, chiefly of the 14th cent., and consists of a chancel, nave, and a massive 13th cent. tower, raised in height in the 15th cent., with pinnacles. In the church-yard is an ancient cross (restored).

Near to the village are traces of the remains of a small castle, which once belonged to the family of Hastings, before they became Earls of Pembroke. The place, now known as the Castle Yard, is on a low marshy spot enclosed by the confluence of two streams. In 1300 John de Hastings obtained a license to crenellate Fillongley, consequently it must have existed before that date.

The City of Birmingham Industrial School for outcast boys is in the parish.

Fillongley Lodge (Miss Adams), and *Fillongley Hall* (Hon. H. A. Adderley, J.P.), are situated in parks.

1 m. further S. and standing on high ground, 589 ft. above sea-level, is **Corley** ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Coventry). The *Church* (restored 1893)—dedication unknown—formerly belonged to the monks of Coventry. It is a stone building consisting of an E. E. chancel, nave, a late Dec. aisle, and a belfry with a ring of five bells, the oldest dated 1631 bears an inscription, “Jesus bee our speed,” and another 1641, “God save the King.” In the nave are the remains of two small early Norm. windows and two arches of the Norm. period with carved capitals. The S. door and chancel arch are also Norm. On the exterior are some curious corbel heads. Near Corley Rocks are

traces of early British and Roman earthworks. *Corley Hall*, an old Jacobean house, is said to be the original of the ‘Hall Farm’ in George Eliot’s ‘Adam Bede.’

18½ m. **Stockingford** (Stat.), a village in a colliery district. The *Church* of St. Paul is an ugly modern brick building erected in 1824. It was restored and a new chancel added in 1897. Blue bricks are manufactured in the neighbourhood. This parish was the scene of George Eliot’s story, “Janet’s Repentance,” in ‘Scenes of Clerical Life.’

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Stockingford is **Astley**. The *Church* of St. Mary the Virgin (formerly Collegiate), consisting of a chancel, a lofty nave and a massive embattled W. tower with eight pinnacles, is a building of some interest, and a good example of the Dec. period, although deprived of more than half its original extent. It was formerly a cruciform building with several chapels and a lofty spire, which was so conspicuous an object from a distance that it was called “the lantern of Arden.” After Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, who lived at Astley Castle (see *post*), was beheaded in 1555, the Duchess married Adrian Stokes, Esq., who caused the lead to be taken off the spire and roofs, the result being that about the year 1600 the spire fell to the ground and with it a great part of the church. In rebuilding (about 1607), all to the W. of the tower and the transepts were destroyed, the chancel converted into the nave, and the present chancel was erected with the materials of the chapels which were pulled down. Some of the stalls of the ancient choir with painted figures and scrolls containing sentences of Scripture still exist; and beneath the tower are two monuments with effigies, but without any

inscriptions. The one with a warrior and a lady is said to be that of the Duke of Suffolk (beheaded 1555) and Frances his wife, the father and mother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, but it is more probably that of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and his wife, which Dugdale says he saw cast in the belfry. The other one is a mutilated figure of a lady in a recumbent position. There is also a brass, with the effigy of a lady without inscription.

Astley Castle is the property of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.B. It is an old fortified manor-house, surrounded by a moat, which is crossed by a bridge leading through an arched gateway to the house. It was once the property of the Astley family, who flourished during the 14th cent., and by marriage it was transferred to the Greys, Marquises of Dorset. It

was afterwards the residence of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and contains, besides a portrait of him, an arm-chair and writing-table; these are said to have been used by the Duke in a large hollow tree, "standing about two bow-shoot south-westwards from the church," where he unsuccessfully concealed himself upon the failure of the insurrectionary movement originated by Sir Thomas Wyatt in 1554, as he was betrayed by one of his park-keepers named Underwood. After the Duke's death the Castle was dismantled. The existing Castle, which is a plain square block with a heavy crenellated parapet along the top, and with heavy mullioned windows, is probably not older than the time of Queen Mary. Arbury Park is a short distance E. (see Rte. 5).

20 m. NUNEATON Stat. (See Rte. 1.)

ROUTE 5.

NUNEATON TO COVENTRY, KENILWORTH, WARWICK, AND LEAMINGTON.

(LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. 20 m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Nuneaton.
1 m.	Chilvers Coton.
3½ m.	Bedworth.
5 m.	Hawkesbury Lane.
5½ m.	Longford and Exhall.
7½ m.	Foleshill.
8¾ m.	Coundon Road.
10 m.	Coventry.
15 m.	KENILWORTH.
19 m.	Warwick (Milverton).
20 m.	LEAMINGTON.

Proceeding from Nuneaton on the Coventry and Leamington branch line in a south-westerly direction the first village which is passed is

1 m. Chilvers Coton (Stat.); the parish immediately adjoins Nuneaton. The *Church* of All Saints is a stone building, consisting of a chancel with a N. aisle, nave with aisles, and an embattled (Perp.) tower at the W. end. Part of the chancel and S. aisle are E. E. The church was restored in 1837, when a large portion was rebuilt; the N. aisle was then added and is what "George Eliot" refers to "with its lofty and symmetrical windows." It was again restored in 1890, and the chancel aisle added.

Chilvers Coton is noted as being the birthplace of the celebrated novelist "George Eliot." Her maiden name was Mary Ann Evans; she was born in 1819 at South Farm, on the estates of Arbury Priory, belonging to Sir Francis Newdigate, to whom her father, Robert Evans, was agent, and in the year following the family removed to *Griff House*, an old red

brick building. When five years old she was sent to a boarding school at Attleborough, and subsequently she was at schools in Nuneaton and Coventry. At an early age, although not a precocious child, she developed a passion for reading, and after she left school she learnt Greek, Latin, German, and Italian from masters in Coventry. At first religious questions troubled her mind, and her first published writing was a religious poem. When twenty-two years of age she removed to Coventry with her father, her mother, having died a few years previously; here she made many friends, through whom she became acquainted with the literary world. In 1851 Miss Evans went to London, and for some time was on the staff of the 'Westminster Review.' In 1854 she became devoted to George H. Lewes, and became known as Mrs. Lewes. In 1857 her first work of fiction, 'Amos Barton,' appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine' under the name of George Eliot. In the following year the collected series of 'Scenes of Clerical Life' was published. These were followed by 'Adam Bede' (1859), which at once placed its author in the front rank of contemporary literature, 'The Mill on the Floss' (1860), and 'Silas Marner,' which first appeared in the 'Cornhill Magazine' in 1861, and followed by 'Romola' in the succeeding year. Ten years elapsed before the next novel, 'Middlemarch' (1872), was written. In this

work she gives her own experiences in Coventry, whilst in her first works many surroundings of her early life are portrayed; for instance, her father was the original of ‘Adam Bede’ and ‘Caleb Garth,’ her brother Isaac ‘Tom Tulliver,’ and herself ‘Maggie’ in ‘The Mill on the Floss,’ which was to a certain extent autobiographical; Nuneaton is ‘Milby,’ Stockingford is ‘Paddiford,’ and Chilvers Coton is ‘Shepperton’ in ‘Mr. Gilfil’s love story,’ whilst the vicar, the Rev. R. G. Ebdell, and his wife, were the originals of ‘Mr. Gilfil’ and ‘Caterina,’ and Sir Roger Newdigate was ‘Sir Christopher Cheverel.’ Her last novel was ‘Daniel Derronda’ (1876). G. H. Lewes died in 1878, and two years later she was married to Mr. J. W. Cross, but she died the same year.

Arbury (Lieut.-General Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.B.). The house—the “Cheveral Manor” of ‘Mr. Gilfil’s love story’—is charmingly situated in the middle of a park of 300 acres, well timbered and well stocked with deer. It stands on the site of an Augustinian monastery, built by Ralph de Sudley in the reign of Henry II. At the Dissolution of the smaller houses it was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. After passing to Margaret, the wife of John Kersey, it was sold to Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, “who totally demolishing the old fabric of the house and church, built out of their ruins a very fair structure, in a quadrangular form.” In 1586 the manor passed to John Newdigate of Harefield, in Middlesex, in exchange for the manor of Harefield. During the last century, Sir Roger Newdigate changed the character of the house into the Gothic style, and surrounded the courtyard with a cloister. The

red brick stables are said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and the centre porch by Sir Christopher Wren. The house contains numerous art treasures, which were collected by Sir Roger Newdigate (1719–1806), the founder of the annual prize for English verse at Oxford, which bears his name. There are also numerous family portraits, including some by Lely and Romney. The dining hall and the saloon have fan tracery ceilings similar to that in Henry VII.’s Chapel, Westminster. In the cloister is a curious old painting, illustrated in Dugdale’s ‘Warwickshire,’ representing the combats by Sir John Astley, one in Paris against Peter de Masse, 1438, and the other in Smithfield against Sir Philip Boyle, 1441. The chapel contains some carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

From Chilvers Coton the Rly. passes through a mining district to

3½ m. Bedworth (Stat.), a considerable and increasing town on the Nuneaton and Coventry road. The *Church of All Saints* was, with the exception of the 15th cent. tower, rebuilt in 1890 in Dec. style. The principal industries are coal mining and brick making. The manufacture of hats, tape, and ribbons is also carried on here.

An electric tramway runs from here to Coventry.

5 m. Hawkesbury Lane (Stat.).

5½ m. Longford and Exhall (Stat.). The village of Exhall is 1½ m. W. of the Stat. The *Church of St. Giles* (restored in 1842 and 1887) is an ancient building of the beginning of the 13th cent., with an E. E. chancel, and an embattled W. tower, late Perp.

7½ m. Foleshill (Stat.), a straggling village with factories for making ribbons and elastic-webbing. The

Church of St. Lawrence is a plain building with an embattled Perp. tower.

8½ m. **Coundon Road** (Stat.), on the outskirts of Coventry. Coundon and Keresley both lie to the N.W.

10 m. **COVENTRY** (Stat.). See Rte. 2.

15 m. **KENILWORTH** (Stat., with a branch line to Birmingham), a small town chiefly remarkable for its famous and picturesque ruins of the Castle, a fortress distinguished in many periods of English history, but celebrated chiefly in connection with Sir Walter Scott's romance.

Kenilworth is of Saxon origin. In Domesday Book it is called *Cheneurd*, and in other charters it is styled *Chenille Wurda*, the worth or manor of Chenil or Chennell.

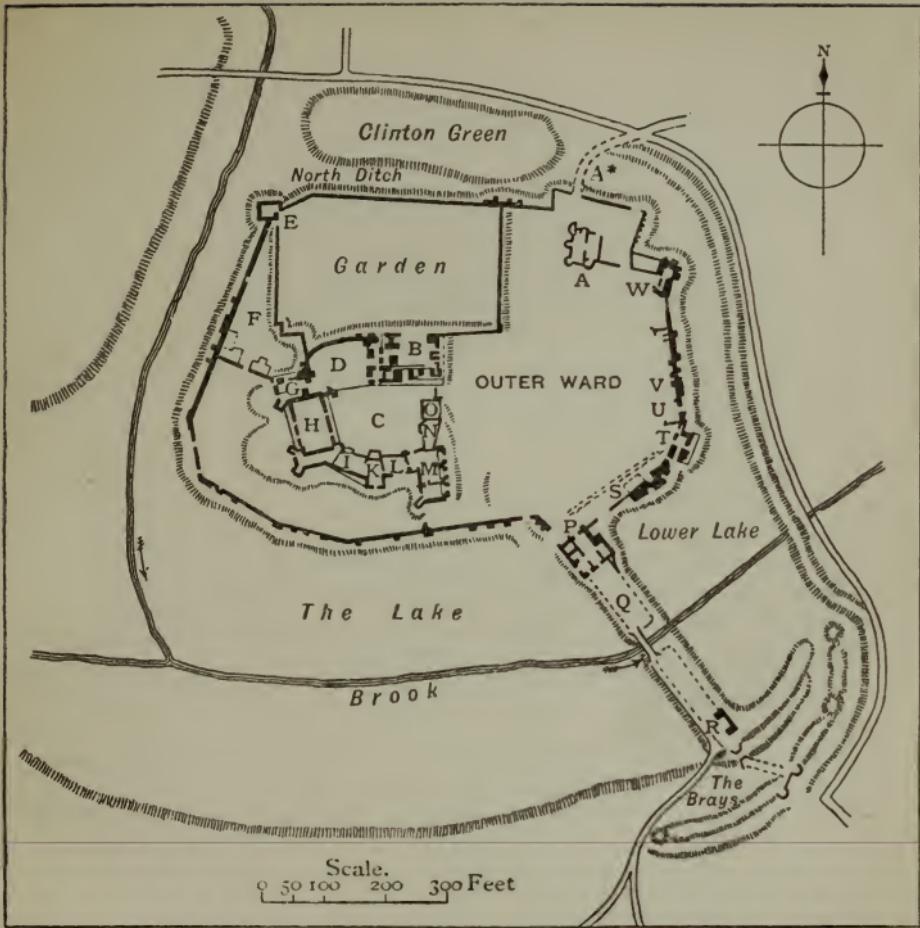
The site of the **CASTLE** was granted in 1120 by Henry I. to Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, and subsequently Lord Chief Justice of England. His son, who bore the same name, probably erected the keep and some of the outer walls. Henry II. spent considerable sums of money in extending the means of defence, and King John took special interest in the castle; he visited it frequently and caused the outer wall to be strengthened and several of the towers to be built. A further outlay was made by Henry III. In 1254 the castle was granted to Simon de Montfort, which led to its being associated with the war of the Barons. After the battle of Lewes the King and Prince Edward were detained here. In 1266, the year after the defeat of the Barons at Evesham, where de Montfort was slain, the castle was besieged by the King, and the garrison, after holding out for six months, eventually capitulated.

During the siege the well known

decree termed the *Dictum of Kenilworth* was drawn up at a convention summoned by the King, consisting of twelve nobles and prelates, and held at Coventry. It decreed that all forfeited estates should be restored to their original owners upon their paying within three years, in proportion to their respective crimes and demerits, some five years and some two, and others still less, the value of their estates to the King; who out of those fines was to recompense such as had done him service in the recovery of his liberty and legal power. All disinherited persons should have the privilege of redeeming their estates by a pecuniary fine, apportioned by the degree of offence, which fine should not exceed five years' value nor be less than two.

The castle was next granted to Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster.[†] Thomas Plantagenet, 2nd Earl of Lancaster, also Earl of Leicester, succeeded his father; he was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, and was beheaded near Pontefract in 1322. Kenilworth then again reverted to the Crown and was garrisoned by Edward II., who, on his capture in Wales, was brought here in 1327, dethroned in his own castle, and subsequently cruelly murdered at Berkeley Castle. The Earls of Lancaster again became possessed of the castle, and from them it descended to John of Gaunt, who married Blanche, daughter of Henry, 1st Duke, and took the title of Duke of Lancaster himself. He made considerable additions to the castle, adding the Strong Tower, the Banqueting Hall, White Hall, and the tower which still bears his name. On the death of John of Gaunt, his son Henry claimed not only the Duchy of Lancaster, but also the crown, which ultimately led

[†] Edmund Crouchback, or Plantagenet, second son of Henry III., was also Earl of Chester and Leicester, but is better known as Earl of Lancaster.



Walker & Boutall, sc.

PLAN OF THE RUINS OF KENILWORTH CASTLE, SHOWING THE SITE OF THE LAKES.

REFERENCES.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A* Entrance. | M. Leicester's Buildings. |
| A. The Gate-house. | N. Dudley's Lobby. |
| B. Caesar's Tower. | O. Henry VIII.'s Lodgings. |
| C. Inner Court. | P. Mortimer's Tower. |
| D. Kitchens. | Q. Tilt Yard or Dam. |
| E. Swan Tower. | R. Gallery Tower. |
| F. The Plesance. | S. Warder's Chamber. |
| G. Strong Tower. | T. Water Tower. |
| H. Great Hall. | U. Site of Chapel. |
| I. White Hall. | V. Stables. |
| K. Presence Chamber. | W. Lunn's Tower. |
| L. Privy Chamber. | |

[To face page 51.]

to the “Wars of the Roses.” On his accession as Henry IV. the castle reverted once more to the Crown, and continued a royal fortress until Queen Elizabeth granted it to her favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He spent large sums of money in making alterations, but they cannot be said to be improvements. Here he entertained his royal mistress on several occasions, for Elizabeth paid visits to Kenilworth in 1566, 1568, and 1572; but it was in 1575 that the royal visit, immortalised by Sir Walter Scott, took place. The Earl, in addition to expending a vast sum in preparation for the visit, spent of the then currency 1000*l.* a day during the nineteen days the Queen remained at Kenilworth. The following is an account given by Dugdale of the festivities:—“Here, in July, an. 1575 (17 Eliz.), having compleated all things for her reception, did he entertain the Queen, for a space of seventeen dayes, with excessive cost, and variety of delightfull shews, as may be seen at large in a special discourse thereof then printed, and entituled, ‘The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle’; having at her first entrance a floating island upon the pool, bright blazing with torches, upon which were clad in silks the Lady of the Lake, and two nymphs waiting upon her, who made a speech to the Q. in meeter of the antiquity and owners of that castle, which was closed with cornets, and other loud musick. Within the Base-court was there a very goodly bridge set up of twenty foot wide, and seventy foot long, over which the Queen did pass, on each side whereof were posts erected, with presents upon them unto her, by the Gods, viz., a cage of wild fowl, by Silvanus; sundry sorts of rare fruits, by Pomona; of corn, by Ceres; of wine, by Bacchus; of sea-fish, by Neptune; of all habilments of war, by Mars; and of musical

instruments, by Phœbus. And for the several dayes of her stay, various and rare shews and sports were there exercised, viz., in the chase, a savage man, with satyrs, bear-baitings, fire-works, Italian tumblers, a country bride-ale, with running at the quintin, and morrice dancing. And that there might be nothing wanting that these parts could afford, hither came the Coventre-men, and acted the ancient play, long since used in that city, called ‘Hocks-Tuesday,’ setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred’s time; with which the Queen was so pleased, that she gave them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money to bear the charges of a feast. Besides all this, he had upon the pool a triton riding on a mermaid 18 foot long; as also Arion on a dolphin, with rare music. And to honour this entertainment the more, there were then knighted here Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the Lord Treasurer; Sir Henry Cobham, brother to the Lord Cobham; Sir Francis Stanhope, and Sir Tho. Tresham. The cost and expense whereof may be guess at by the quantity of beer then drunk, which amounted to 320 hogsheads of the ordinary sort, as I have credibly heard.”

A fuller description of these elaborate festivities, with which the Earl entertained his royal mistress, are described in a contemporary account of the pageants in a letter written by Robert Laneham to his friend, Master Humphrey Martin, a citizen of London. Most of the masques, all of which were written specially for the occasion, were composed by George Gascoigne, and are given in his “Princely Pleasures at Kenilworth.” With regard to Scott’s story of “Kenilworth,” the introduction of Amy Robsart is a poetic licence, as this unfortunate lady met with her death at Cumnor

House fifteen years before this royal pageant, and three years before the castle was granted to the Earl, who had then married a second wife. In 1648 Cromwell gave the manor of Kenilworth to Colonel Hawkesworth and other officers belonging to his army, and according to William Best, Vicar of Kenilworth from 1690 till 1740, "They pull down and demolish the castle, cut down the King's woods, destroy his parks and chase, and divide the land into farms amongst themselves, and build houses for themselves to dwell in. Hawkesworth seats himself in the gate-house of the castle, and drains the famous pool, consisting of several hundred acres of ground." After the death of the Earl of Leicester and his brother, Earl of Warwick, the castle was seized and granted by James I. to his son Henry. Charles II. gave it to Lord Hyde, in whose descendants, the Earls of Clarendon, it has since remained.

The old entrance to the castle was near where the road passes through the Inchford Brook, but the public are now admitted by the side of the **Gate House**, erected in 1570 by Robert Dudley, whose initials R. D. and badge are on one side of the porch. This is the most modern part of the buildings, and the only one which retains its roof. It has been converted into a dwelling house by closing up the arched portal at either end, and by building some rooms on the E. side; the interior is fitted up with old panelling, and in one room is a curious marble chimney-piece, richly carved with the Bear and Ragged Staff, and various mottoes, such as "Droit et Loyal," "Vivit post funera virtus," &c., adopted by the Dudleys from their predecessors in the Earldom of Warwick. These fittings were removed here from the castle. Crossing the green sward of the outer court on

the l. are some of the oldest remains, viz., **Lunn's Tower**, **Water Tower**, **Mortimer's Tower**, and the **Gallery Tower**. Against the wall, between the two former, are the **Stables**, the lower part of stone constructed in the reign of Henry V., and the upper part half timbered added subsequently. Near here is the site of the Chapel built by John of Gaunt, and beyond against the wall is a **Warden's Chamber**. The two last-named towers are connected by an embankment of earth 150 yds. long, the top of which was used as a tilt yard. This earthwork served as a dam to the artificial lake which defended the S. and W. sides of the castle. The lake was drained by Colonel Hawkesworth by piercing the dam. Beyond the **Gallery Tower** were the **Brays**, once the outworks, now a group of mounds overgrown with trees and underwood.

On the rt. of the entrance to the inner court is **Cæsar's Tower**, a huge massive square Norm. keep. This is the oldest part of the castle, and was probably built about 1180 by the second Geoffrey de Clinton, whose name is still preserved in "Clinton Green," a plot of ground to the N. The walls at the base are 13 ft. thick. There is only one narrow Norm. window left; the others were debased in Leicester's time, when considerable alterations were made. The N. wall was pulled down during the Civil War. The S.E. turret still bears indications of the position of the clock dial, and in the same angle is a well 70 ft. deep, which supplied the upper and lower floors. In the N.E. turret was a grand circular staircase, in the S.W. the chapel, and in the N.W. was the **Gardrobe Tower**. The keep was divided into two floors, and above them was a defensive parapet, the arrow slits of which still remain.

Next on the same side are the remains of the Kitchens, credited to John of Gaunt; beyond them the **Strong Tower**, which served as a prison, and styled by Sir W. Scott "Mervyn's Tower." At the W. end of the inner court are the ruins of the **Great Hall**, 90 ft. by 45 ft., of the Early Perp. period; it had a hammer-beam timber roof and was covered with lead. It was lighted by four large windows on the W. side and three on the E. The floor of this hall has gone, but the supports for the beams still remain. At the S.W. was an oriel, lighted with three large windows.

Communicating with the hall on the S. side was the White Hall, which extended eastward; at the end of which was the Presence Chamber, with a fine oriel towards the inner court; the Privy Chamber was next. This terminated the work of John of Gaunt. The apartments at the S.E. angle of the inner court, known as Leicester's buildings, occupy a site of 90 ft. by 50 ft., and are built on what was the inner moat in earlier times. This was the portion occupied by Queen Elizabeth on her visit in 1575.

The buildings, which completed the enclosure on the E. side, consisting of Dudley's Lobby and Henry VIII.'s lodgings, have disappeared, and only the N. jamb of John of Gaunt's gateway with its portcullis groove remains.

The garden was on the N. side of the Keep, and to the W. of it were the "Pleasance" and Swan Tower.

In 1120 Geoffrey de Clinton founded a monastery for Black Canons. It was at first a priory, but in the 15th cent. it was raised to the dignity of an abbey. It stood to the E. of the castle, close to the parish church; but after the Dissolution, both the monastery and abbey were pulled down, and all that remain are the gate-house or "Tantara," and

porter's lodge. In 1890, in order to increase the parish church-yard, a large quantity of masonry and débris was removed from the site where the foundations of many of the walls of the Priory Church were traced, and glazed tiles with heraldic patterns and various stone carvings were discovered.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a western tower with a spire, 14th cent. nave, N. and S. aisles, transepts, a chancel, and a lady chapel on the S. side. The Norm. western doorway in the tower was removed from the abbey and inserted in its present position about 1600. In the N. pillar is a blocked-up doorway to the rood-loft, and in the S. pillar a squint. The church was restored in 1865, when much of the old glass and other interesting details disappeared. The white marble monument on the ~~N~~ wall to Mrs. Gresley is by Westmacott.

The communion plate, which is very fine, consists of a chalice given by the Earl of Leicester about 1570, a flagon, a paten, and a chalice given by Dame Alice, afterwards Duchess of Dudley, in 1638, and a plain chalice given by the Countess of Monmouth in 1644.

3 m. E. of Kenilworth is **STONELEIGH ABBEY** (Rt. Hon. Lord Leigh), situated in a wooded park watered by the Avon. Stoneleigh, or "Stanlei," as it is called in Domesday Book, was an early Saxon settlement. Henry II. granted it to a body of Cistercian monks in exchange for Radmore in Cannock Chase. These monks at first settled in a house called Cryfield, but suffering from too close proximity to the highways there, built their Abbey at Stoneleigh. Being of less yearly value than 200*l.* it was amongst the smaller monasteries first dissolved in 1536 by Henry VIII., who granted

it to his brother-in-law Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; from him it passed to William Cavendish, who sold it to Sir Thomas Leigh, the younger son of an old Cheshire family. He was Lord Mayor of London at the time of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. His great-grandson, another Sir Thomas Leigh, received Charles I. when on his way to Nottingham, and was created a baron by the King in 1643. The approach to the Abbey is from the road leading from Leamington to Coventry. After entering the park the roadway crosses the Avon by a bridge designed by Rennie and leads to the old Gatehouse, the most perfect remains of the old Abbey. It was erected by the 16th Abbot, Robert de Hockele, who died in 1349; it has massive oak gates, and above them is a large stone escutcheon bearing the arms of Henry II.

The entrance corridor on the N. side of the mansion was originally the S. aisle of the Abbey Church, and is wainscotted with oak paneling found in the Abbey, and additions in the same style. Two Norm. doorways lead from the corridor into the quadrangle, which was probably the monks' burial-ground, as some years ago some skeletons were dug up. In the present domestic offices are a room with a massive pillar in the centre, which is thought to be the chapter-house, probably built by Abbot de Hockele, and the Abbot's lodgings, and a third Norm. doorway leading into the quadrangle. This portion of the house on the E. side was altered in the time of James I. by the addition of gabled roofs and mullioned windows. The W. front of the present house is a palatial building in Italian style erected by Edward, 3rd Lord Leigh, in 1720. Passing along the entrance corridor, which is hung with portraits of various members of the Leigh family, including Thomas,

2nd Lord Leigh, by *Kneller*, and Mrs. Anne Leigh, by *Lely*, a staircase leads to the Entrance Hall; here is a fine old chest of maple carved with pastoral scenes; it belonged to the Abbey. On the walls are many family portraits, including Theophilus Leigh and Hon. Mary Leigh, both by *Kneller*; there are also marble busts of Judge Willes, by *Bacon*, and Lord Byron, by *Baily*. The library, opening out of the hall, forms the first room of the suite of apartments. It contains some rare books, including the four first editions of Shakespeare, numerous paintings, and some miniatures, amongst them Lord Byron, by *Phillips*, Napoleon I. (miniature), by *David*, and some copies of old masters. Next are two drawing-rooms facing the W. front. In the first are principally Dutch paintings, "Cattle piece," by *Cuyp*; "Farrier's Shed" and "Banditti," by *Wouwermans*; "Landscape and Cattle" and "Castle and Rock scenery," by *Berghem*; this room also contains a marqueterie table representing scenes in the life of Columbus. In the second room are portraits of Sir Thomas Leigh (d. 1572) and Dame Alice Leigh his wife, by *Holbein*; four views of Venice, by *Canalotto*; a landscape, by *Paul Potter*; and two portraits, by *Lely*.

The Saloon, which was formerly the main entrance to the W. front, is a handsome apartment, supported by Corinthian pillars. The walls and ceiling are decorated with panels representing the Labours and Apotheosis of Hercules, by *Cipriani*. On the walls are "Two Children," by *Rembrandt*, "Fruit piece," by *Snyders*, and "Woodman's Return," by *Gainsborough*. Two mosaic tables, and the collection of Sèvres, Dresden, and Chelsea porcelain should be noticed.

The Dining-room, panelled with oak, contains the portrait of Charles I., by *Van Dyck*, which during the

troubled times had been painted over with flowers; this was accidentally discovered in 1836. The King was staying at Stoneleigh when the inhabitants of Coventry refused to open their gates to him in 1642. There are also Thomas, Earl of Strafford, and his Secretary, and William, Earl of Strafford with his sisters, Ladies Ann and Arabella Wentworth, by *Van Dyck*, and numerous other portraits.

The Breakfast-room is at the S.W. corner, and terminates the suite of rooms. This room is also hung with paintings. The chapel has 18th-cent. fittings.

H.M. the Queen and Prince Consort stayed here in 1858 on the occasion of the opening of Aston Hall, Birmingham.

The Deer Park is a short distance from the house. The Avon is here crossed by an old bridge, called Stars Bridge, built by the monks in the 14th cent. The road leading to the church crosses the river Sowe which here joins the Avon by a modern bridge.

The *Church* of St. Mary is a stone building consisting of a chancel with the comparatively modern Leigh Chapel on the N. side, a nave with aisles and a W. tower. The chancel arch is Norm., and on the S. and E. sides of the chancel is some Norm. work; on the N. side is a monument, illustrated in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' with effigies of Alice, Duchess of Dudley (d. 1668), and her daughter (d. 1621), with a canopy above them supported by columns; there is also a 14th cent. tomb of red sandstone with the effigy of a priest. The lower stage of the tower, and the N. doorway (blocked up) are Norm., the remainder of the church is Dec. The font is Early Norm., with carvings of the twelve apostles.

The almshouses in the village were erected and endowed in 1594 by Alice, wife of Sir Thomas Leigh.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Kenilworth, and S. of Stoneleigh Park, is **Ashow**. The *Church* of St. Mary is prettily situated near the river Avon. It is a stone Perp. building with Norm. remains, consisting of a chancel, nave, and embattled tower. Above the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion. The communion plate is very fine, and was given by the Dame Alice, afterwards Duchess of Dudley, in 1638.

To the N.E. of Stoneleigh Park is **Bubbenhall**, with the *Church* of St. Giles standing on an eminence above the river Avon. It is almost entirely modern, but retains some good details of the 13th and 14th centuries.

19 m. WARWICK (Milverton Stat.). The town of Warwick is 1 m. S.W. (For description, see Rte. 7.)

20 m. LEAMINGTON (Stat., with the Stat. of the G. W. Rly. adjoining). The town is situated on the Leam, from which it derives its name. Until the end of the 18th cent. it was only an obscure village, when, on account of its mineral springs being brought into notice, it became a fashionable inland watering-place. It was called in Domesday Book "Lamintone," and being one of the parishes given by the Clintons for the endowment of the Priory at Kenilworth, it became known as "Leamington Priors," to distinguish it from Leamington Hastings. In 1838, to commemorate H.M. the Queen's visit, it was named "Royal Leamington Spa," and in 1885 it became incorporated.

At the time of the Conquest it belonged to Turchil, the last of the Earls of Warwick of the Saxon line. Henry I. granted Leamington to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and subsequently it passed into the possession of Geoffrey de Clinton, who in 1166 gave it to the

Canon and Priors of Kenilworth. After the Dissolution it was seized by the Crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth granted to the Earl of Warwick. After passing through several hands, the manorial rights became the property of the Earl of Aylesford, in which family they still remain. The two manors were, however, purchased by the Willes and Wise families, who are the lay vicars of the parish church.

The mineral springs for which the town is celebrated have long been known, for Camden, in his ‘*Britannia*,’ published about 1586, mentions them; Speed, in the ‘*Theatre of Great Britain*,’ 1596, remarks: “At Leamington, so far from the sea, a spring of salt water boileth up”; and Dugdale, in the first edition of the ‘*Antiquities of Warwickshire*,’ 1656, observes that “there is a spring of salt water, whereof the inhabitants make much use in seasoning their meat”; to which Dr. Thomas adds, in the edition of 1730, “and also strangers use it medicinally with success.” Notwithstanding these early notices by various writers, the springs continued to be for a long time little known, except by the inhabitants of the place and of the surrounding neighbourhood. At length, however, the waters attracted public attention, and in 1786 the first baths were opened. In the course of a little more than ten years Leamington rose from an obscure village to be a fashionable inland watering-place, and at the beginning of the present century there were six different springs in use for medicinal purposes, but only three of these, however, are in use at the present time.

The Old Well, close to the parish church (see *post*), was the first spring to be discovered, and is mentioned by Camden. In 1803 the Earl of Aylesford granted the use of it to the poor, and erected a small stone

building over it, which was enlarged in 1890. Another spring, which was discovered in 1790, supplies the drinking-fountain under the railway bridge at the bottom of Bath St.

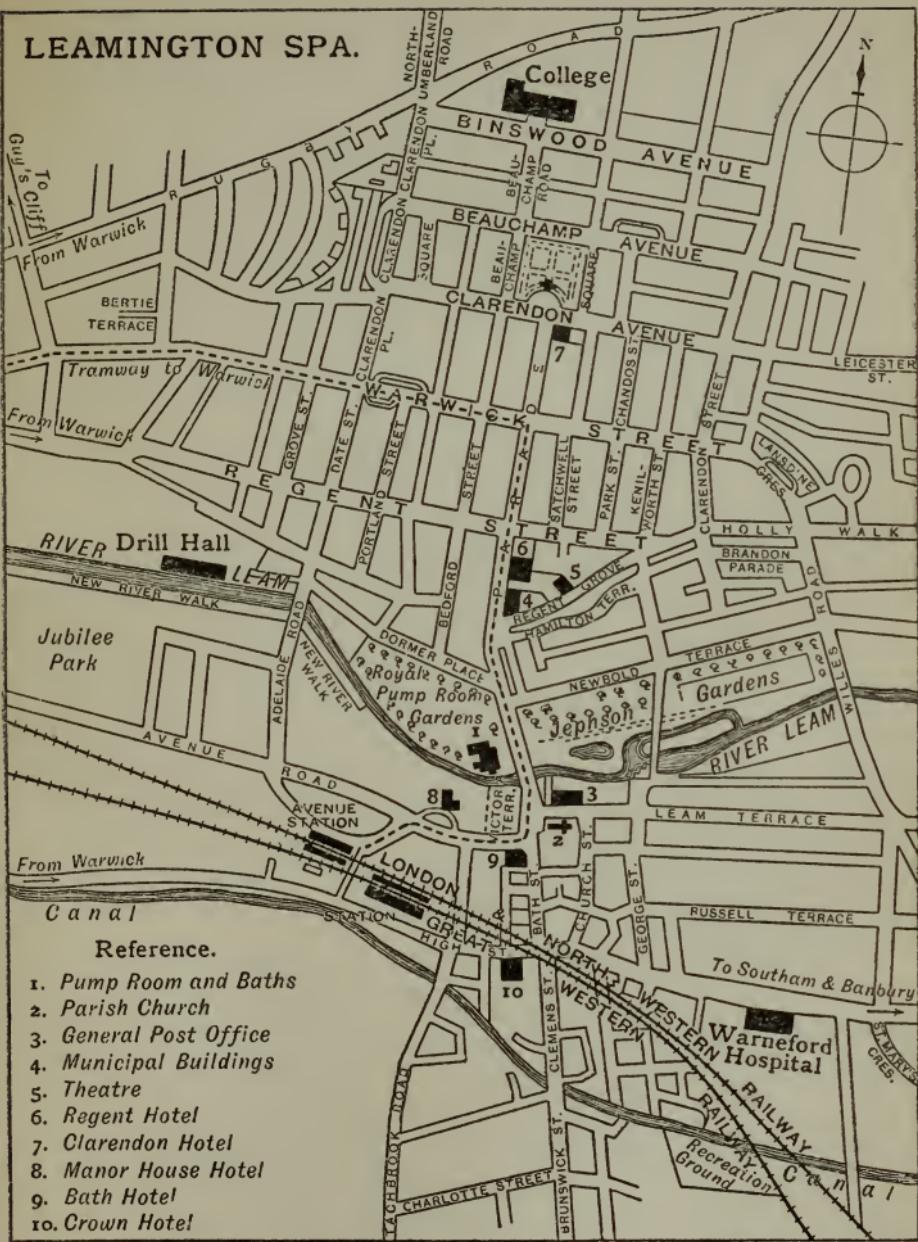
Across the Victoria Bridge, which spans the river Leam, is the Parade, and on the left side of it are the Royal Pump Rooms, Baths, and Gardens. The first buildings were erected in 1813, at a cost of 30,000*l.* In 1867 they became the property of the town, and have since been considerably enlarged. The pump-room is a classic building, with a stone colonnade supported by Doric columns in front. The following is the analysis of a pint of the mineral water which is obtained from the spring:—

Sodium	34.38	grains
Magnesium	2.23	„
Calcium	6.97	„
Chlorine	53.10	„
Sulphuric Acid	25.30	„
Oxide of Iron	0.14	„
Silica	0.13	„
Total	122.25	„

At the back is the bathing establishment, fitted up with baths of the latest construction, and two fine swimming-baths supplied with water from the river. Adjoining the Pump Rooms are the public gardens, laid out beside the river Leam, and on the opposite side of the Leam to the W. of them is the Victoria Park, opened in 1897 to commemorate the Jubilee.

Leamington is situated towards the eastern extremity of a spacious amphitheatre, formed by a circuit of gently-rising hills, of which Warwick is the centre, and extending about fifteen miles in circumference. The oldest part of Leamington is on low-lying ground to the S. of the river, and was formerly known as the *old town*. Whilst the more modern portion on the N. side, which sprung up when the Baths were erected, was called the *New Town*.

LEAMINGTON SPA.



Reference.

1. Pump Room and Baths
2. Parish Church
3. General Post Office
4. Municipal Buildings
5. Theatre
6. Regent Hotel
7. Clarendon Hotel
8. Manor House Hotel
9. Bath Hotel
10. Crown Hotel

Walker & Boutall sc.

[To face page 60.]

The parish Church of All Saints, in Bath St., on the S. bank of the Leam, is a cruciform stone building, with a small tower and spire at the N.E. corner. It was formerly a chapel belonging to Leek Wootton, and was simply a small village church until 1816; since then it has been considerably enlarged from time to time. The arches at the intersection of the transepts with the nave and apsidal chancel have been built with a view to the erection of the central tower, which is now in the course of construction. Numerous windows have stained glass.

There are other churches, all modern—Christ Church, at the top of the Parade; Holy Trinity, behind it in Beauchamp Avenue; St. Alban, in Warwick St., these are proprietary; St. Mark's, in the Rugby road, is a church built by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., for the new parish formed from Milverton, with the Church of St. Saviour in Heath Terrace as a chapel-of-ease; St. Paul's, in Leicester St.; St. Mary, off the Radford road; and St. John the Baptist, in the southern part of the town, have each parishes detached from the old parish of All Saints.. There is a Roman Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Peter, in Dormer Place; it was built in 1863.

Opposite to the Pump Rooms are the **Jephson Gardens**, so named in honour of Dr. Jephson, a physician, who greatly assisted in bringing Leamington waters into notice. In the gardens there are a marble statue erected to his memory in a classic temple, and an obelisk to commemorate the munificence of Mr. Edward Willes, who conveyed these gardens to the town. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and here during the season numerous entertainments are held.

Continuing along the Parade on the right side is the **Town Hall**;

it was erected in 1884, and is in the Italian Renaissance style. In addition to a large hall, it contains the Municipal Offices, the Free Library, and a School of Art.

Leamington College, in Binswood Avenue, a Tudor Gothic building in brick with stone facings, is a proprietary school with a good reputation.

The **Warneford Hospital**, in Radford Road, was founded in 1832 by public subscription, and the munificence of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, from whom it takes its name.

Shrubland Hall (Rev. W. G. Wise, M.A.), a manor-house, stands in extensive grounds, and is approached by an avenue from Tachbrook Road.

Newbold Comyn (Mrs. Willes), the other manor-house, is pleasantly situated, overlooking the Leam before it enters the town.

Lillington, 1 m. N.E. on the Rugby road, was added to the borough of Leamington in 1890. The *Church* of St. Mary Magdalene formerly belonged to the Priory of Kenilworth; it has been nearly rebuilt, but retains some fragments of the 14th cent. and a tower of that period. A Roman burial-place has recently been discovered by the excavation of gravel at the E. end of the church-yard.

1½ m. further is **Cubbington**. The *Church* of St. Mary (restored) is a Dec. edifice, with a good Norm. arcade separating the nave from the S. aisle; there is also some Norm. work in the base of the tower, and the bowl of the font is likewise Norm. On the N. side of the chancel is an Easter sepulchre, and on the opposite side are an ambry, piscina, and triple sedilia.

1½ m. S.E. from Leamington, on the London road, is **Radford Semele**,

with the restored *Church* of St. Nicholas, with a Perp. embattled western tower. The S. wall is Norm.

1 m. W. is **Whitnash** (1 m. S. of Leamington), a pretty village with some half-timbered houses. The *Church* of St. Margaret (restored) was originally an E. E. building; it consists of a chancel, nave with a S. aisle, and a Perp. embattled tower at the W. end. All the windows in the chancel, some of those in the nave and aisle, and the side lights in the porch, contain modern stained glass. The carved stone pulpit and reredos are the work of an amateur, Miss Bonham. There are several *brasses*; one on the S. side of the altar, with effigies of Benedict Medley (d. 1504), clerk of the signet to King Henry VII., and of his wife; another on the N. side to Richard Bennet (d. 1531), a rector of the parish. There are also two other brasses of the 17th cent., with rhyming inscriptions. The church stands on the site of a Celtic entrenchment. There is also another at Hightown in this parish.

1½ m. further S., passing an old

manor-house, once the home of the Wagstaffe family, is **Bishop's Tachbrook**. The *Church* of St. Chad (restored), standing on rising ground to the right on entering the village, has one Norm. feature left, viz. a doorway in the N. aisle, in good preservation. Other Norm. remains were destroyed when the chancel was rebuilt. There are some handsome Jacobean monuments to the Wagstaffe family in the chancel, as well as a tablet to Walter Savage Landor, whose family had property in the parish. The E. window was inserted a few years ago to the memory of Frances Eliza, the wife of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, who spent the last years of her life in the manor-house. There are several good specimens of timbered houses in the village. In Oakley Wood, about 1 m. distant, there are traces of a Roman encampment.

WARWICK (see Rte. 7) is 2 m. W. from Leamington, and can be reached by two roads. The old or lower road on the S. side of the Leam is the more picturesque. The new or upper road, along which a tramway runs, passes Milverton Stat., and through Emscote.

ROUTE 6.

RUGBY TO LEAMINGTON, AND LEAMINGTON TO DAVENTRY.

(LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Rugby.
4 m.	Dunchurch.
6½ m.	Birdingbury.
8½ m.	Marton.
15 m.	Leamington.
7 m.	Southam and Long Itchington.
9 m.	Napton and Stockton.
12 m.	Flecknoe.
15½ m.	Daventry.

Starting from Rugby Stat. the line to Leamington, after skirting the N. of the town, branches off in a south-westerly direction, and passes at

4 m. **Dunchurch** (Stat.), a small town 2 m. E. of the Stat. on the Holyhead road. The *Church* of St. Peter is a Dec. edifice with a fine embattled western tower, which was doubtless used as a beacon in the early days. In the chancel is a curious monument, with folding doors of marble, of the Newcombe family. Thomas Newcombe, printer to Charles II., James II., and William III., founded the Almshouses near the church. The Dun Cow Hotel was a noted inn in the old coaching days. Nearly opposite to it is a low gabled house, which was formerly the Lion Inn. Here Sir Everard Digby, who was to co-operate in the Gunpowder Plot, by preparing a rising in the Midlands, had invited a large number of disaffected gentry in Warwickshire to meet on the 5th November, 1605, ostensibly for a hunting expedition on Dunsmore Heath, when Catesby, Rokewood, Percy, and the Wrights, arrived in hot haste to inform them

of the failure of the plot. Close by is a statue of Lord John Scott (d. 1860), the son of the Duke of Buccleuch, by *J. Durham, R.A.* There are remains of the steps of an old market cross, upon which is an obelisk erected by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1813. The parish stocks still exist. *Cawston House* is the residence of Lady John Scott. The main road to Coventry is planted on either side for some miles with Scotch firs and elms.

3 m. W. of Dunchurch Stat. is **Stretton-on-Dunsmore** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Brandon Stat. on the Rugby and Coventry line), situated on the Roman Fosse Way. The *Church* of All Saints, erected in 1835 by Rickman, is a stone edifice in E. E. style. There was anciently a chantry here founded by T. de Wolvaydton in the time of Edward III.

6½ m. **Birdingbury** (Stat.), commonly called "Birbury," is on the river Leam. The *Church* of St. Leonard, formerly in classic style, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1876 in a modern Gothic manner, by the Rev. R. Hickman, M.A., rector at that time. The oak screen separating the chancel from the nave was the gift of Lady Biddulph, and the modern stained glass windows were given by Sir T. Biddulph, Bt., Sir W. Parker, Bt., and Rev. R. Hickman. *Birdingbury Hall* (Mrs. Mackenzie), the seat of the Biddulph family, is delightfully situated.

Bourton-on-Dunsmore, 1 m. N. of

Birdingbury Stat. The *Church* of St. Peter is a stone edifice with a western tower and spire. The font is of the 13th cent., and the pulpit is dated 1607. The Register dates from 1561, and is practically continuous.

Adjoining to the W. is Frankton. The *Church* of St. Nicholas has an E. E. tower, the remainder of the building was almost rebuilt by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., in 1872. At the E. end is a memorial window to Col. George Biddulph, who fell in the Indian Mutiny. There is also a tablet on the N. wall to the memory of Richard Benson, who died 1718, and under it a marble escutcheon with many armorial quarterings, found in a rubbish heap, 1896, and replaced where it was as noticed in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire.' In the church-yard at the E. end of the chancel is a raised tomb; the covering slab has been broken in pieces, and no vestige remains of the inscription it once bore, viz.: "Here lyeth the body of John Temple, Esquire, deceased August the 7th, and Ann his wife, deceased July 6, A.D. 1642." In 1680 the Temple estate passed to Sir Theophilus Biddulph, in whose family the manors of Frankton and Birdingbury now remain.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Birdingbury Stat. is Leamington Hastings, or more correctly "Leamington Hastang," situated on the S. side of the river Leam. The restored *Church* of All Saints is a large stone building principally of the Dec. period with an embattled western tower. It contains some good Jacobean wood carving. There is a mural monument to Sir Thomas Trevor (d. 1656), one of the Barons of Exchequer in time of Charles I.

$8\frac{1}{4}$ m. Marton (Stat.). The pretty village is about 1 m. N. of the Stat.

The rivers Leam and Itchin flow close to it. There is a very interesting old bridge over the former. According to Dugdale, as early as the reign of Henry III. there was a bridge here, and the charge of receiving the toll was committed to the Abbot of Sulby in Northamptonshire, afterwards the Prioress of Catesby had charge of it. The existing bridge was erected in the reign of Henry V. by John Middleton, a wealthy mercer of London, and a native of the village, in order to free his fellow villagers from the toll. The *Church* of St. Esprit was rebuilt in 1871 with the exception of the embattled tower at the W. end, which is of the 13th cent.

To the N. at Princethorpe is the Roman Catholic Priory of St. Mary, erected in 1833 for the nuns of the order of St. Benedict. It was greatly enlarged in 1897. In addition there is a school for the education of the daughters of the Catholics in the neighbourhood. The chapel is fitted up with a costly altar and canopied stalls, also a fresco painting representing "the Death of St. Benedict."

Wappenbury, 3 m. W.N.W. of Marton Stat., is on the Leam. Here are traces of a Roman camp. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist, a small edifice, was almost entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1886. There is also a Roman Catholic Chapel. On the opposite side of the Leam is Eathorpe Hall (Countess of Clonmell), and on an eminence stands Eathorpe Park (F. J. Summer Esq., J.P.).

To the S., also pleasantly situated on the river Leam, is Hunningham. The *Church* of St. Margaret (restored in 1868) is a small E. E. edifice, with small Norm. remains, anciently a chapel of Wappenbury. The Fosse Way passes through the parish.

1 m. to the W. of Wappenbury, on the main road to Leamington, is Weston-under-Weatherley. The Church of St. Michael has an embattled W. tower. The early portions of the edifice are E. E., and the later Perp. The font is a rare example of the 14th cent., an irregular octagon with concave sides. There is an interesting monument with kneeling effigies (headless) of Sir Edward Saunders (d. 1576) and his wife. There are several brasses; to Anne, daughter of John Hungerford, lord of Edmondscot (d. 1497); to Joyce Tomer (d. 1566); and to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Englefield (d. 1563).

Another mile towards Leamington is Cubbington (see Rte. 5).

To the S. of Cubbington, on the river Leam, 3 m. from Leamington and near to the Rly., is Offchurch, a village traditionally said to have been a place of note in the time of the Saxons, and the name to have been derived from Offa, King of Mercia, who had a hunting-seat here. The Church of St. Gregory, standing on a hill, which anciently belonged to the Monastery of Coventry, is principally an E. E. building with a Norm. chancel; the W. doorway and portions of the walls of the nave are also Norm.; it has a western embattled tower, and a picturesque S. porch. There are no aisles. It contains monuments to the Knightley family.

Offchurch Bury (Jane Dow, Countess of Aylesford), standing in a pleasantly wooded park, is a Gothic mansion, the earliest portions being of the time of Henry VIII. Up to the Dissolution it belonged to the Benedictine Priory of Coventry, when it was granted to Sir Edward Knightley, and still remains in that family, as the present owner was a Miss Knightley. Romanesque

[Warwickshire.]

capitals and Saxon ornaments have recently been found in the garden and neighbourhood. The capitals are now used as flower stands, though originally forming part of an arcade, possibly of a Saxon building.

15 m. Leamington (Stat.). For description, see Rte. 5.

Before reaching Leamington a line, opened in 1895, branches off to Daventry and joins the main line of the L. & N. W. Rly. at Weedon.

At 7 m. from Leamington is Southam and Long Itchington (Stat.). ★ Southam is a small market town $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from the Stat. (There is also a Stat. for Southam on the G. W. Rly. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from the town, see Rte. 7.) The town is situated on the main road from Banbury to Coventry, and is of considerable antiquity. The Church of St. James is built of stone. The tower at the W. end, with a remarkably fine broach spire 126 ft. high, is Dec.; the body of the church, consisting of a large chancel, nave, and aisles, has been almost entirely rebuilt. The wooden octagonal pulpit is of the 15th cent. There is a Roman Catholic Convent in the village. Charles I. slept in an old house, still standing in the main road, two nights before the battle of Edge Hill (23 Oct., 1642). A remarkable fossil of the *ichthyosaurus platyodon*, over twenty feet in length, was discovered in 1898 in the neighbourhood.

About 1 m. from the town is a mineral spring similar in quality to those at Leamington, and there is another spring called Holy Well. There are blue lias and cement works in the neighbourhood. At Bascole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., the Royalists were defeated by the Parliamentarians in a skirmish on 23rd Aug., 1642.

Stoney Thorpe is the seat of W. Tankerville Chamberlayne, Esq., J.P.

About 1 m. N. from the Stat. is **Long Itchington**, a village on the river Itchin. At the time of the Conquest it appears to have been a place of considerable importance. St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester (1062), was born here. Queen Elizabeth twice stopped at Long Itchington on her way to Kenilworth. In 1572 she dined at the half-timbered gabled house on the green, and in 1575 she was entertained by the Earl of Leicester in a magnificent tent. The *Church* of Holy Trinity, which in the 14th cent. belonged to the Priory of Maxstoke, has good details of the 13th cent., but is principally a Dec. building, with an embattled western tower and a portion of a spire which was struck by lightning in 1762. The chancel screen is a fine and rare example of 14th cent. wood-work; and the double piscina and hagioscope are interesting.

9 m. Stockton (Stat.). The *Church* of St. Michael belonged originally to the Priory of Hertford. It is chiefly a Dec. building, but the chancel and the embattled tower date from the beginning of the 14th cent. It was restored and nearly rebuilt about 1863.

The blue lias stone pits abound in fossils, the best of those found including a fine specimen of the *Ictyosaurus* are preserved in a museum at Nelson's works. The greater part of the concrete for the Thames Embankment came from here. A boulder of red granite, brought in the glacial period, stands within rails at the entrance to the village.

Napton-on-the-Hill. A pleasant village, situated on a considerable eminence on the Northampton, Daventry, and Leamington road, is 2 m. S.E. from Stockton and Napton Stat. The *Church* of St. Lawrence, with an embattled W. tower, stands

high, and from it seven counties can be seen; it is chiefly an E. E. edifice, but there are considerable Norm. remains of interest. There is a brass to John Shuckburgh (d. 1624). The Oxford canal passes through the parish and forms a junction here with the Napton and Warwick canal.

About 2 m. E. is **Shuckburgh Hall** (Lady Shuckburgh), standing in a well-wooded park stocked with deer. This seat has been in the hands of the Shuckburgh family for many centuries. There is an interesting story told in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire' (Dr. Thomas' edition) of one of the family who lived in the 17th cent., as follows: "Sir Richard Shuckburgh, Knt., eldest son and heir, was in no way inferior to his ancestors. As King Charles I. marched to Edgecot, near Banbury, on 22nd October, 1642, he saw him hunting in the fields with a very good pack of hounds; upon which it is reported that he fetched a deep sigh and asked who the gentleman was that hunted so merrily that morning, when he was going to fight for his crown and dignity; and being told it was this Richard Shuckburgh, he was graciously ordered to be called to him, and was by him very graciously received. Upon which he went immediately home, armed all his tenants, and the next day attended him in the field, where he was knighted, and was present at the battle of Edge Hill. After the taking of Banbury Castle, and his Majesty's retreat from those parts, he went to his own seat, and fortified himself on the top of Shuckborough Hill, where, being attacked by some of the Parliament forces, he defended himself until he fell, with most of his tenants about him; but being taken up, and life perceived in him, he was carried away prisoner to Kenilworth Castle, where he lay a con-

siderable time, and was forced to purchase his liberty at a dear rate."

Early in the present century a Miss Shuckburgh was shot in one of the summer-houses in the garden by her lover, who afterwards committed suicide.

The parish *Church* of Shuckburgh, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands in the park. It is an Early Gothic stone edifice with some Norm. remains. It was given to the nuns of Wroxall by Robert de Shuckburgh, and it contains many monuments to the Shuckburgh family, including the following brasses: to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Shuckburgh, c. 1500 (illustrated in Dugdale); Tomas Shukburgh in armour, and his wife, 1549 (also illustrated in Dugdale); a Shukburgh in armour with his wife Anne, three sons, and five daughters, 1594.

The adjoining village is Lower Shuckburgh. The Oxford canal passes close by. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist, formerly a chapel to Hardwick, was rebuilt in 1864 in stone; it has a western tower with spire. The old stocks still remain in the village.

12 m. Flecknoe, or Flekenho (Stat.), a hamlet of Wolfhamcote, which lies about 2 m. E. on the borders of Northamptonshire. The *Church* of St. Peter at Wolfhamcote is a much dilapidated stone building, consisting of a chancel with a N. chapel, having an ambry and piscina, nave with aisles, and a low embattled tower. There is a fragment of a carved screen in the N., and a piscina in the S. aisle.

2 m. N. is Willoughby (Stat. on the Great Central Rly., which passes through the extreme E. of the county, and here crosses the valley of the river Leam on a viaduct of thirteen arches), a village on the Holyhead road close to the borders of Northants. The Oxford canal passes near it. The *Church* of St. Nicholas, a Dec. building, consists of a chancel, a nave with N. and S. aisles, and a fine old battlemented tower, built of stone. It possesses a 12th cent. font, a Jacobean pulpit, and a monument to Henry Clerk, President of Magdalen College, Oxon., at whose death in 1687 King James II. tried to impose a Romau Catholic president on the College, which helped to hasten his downfall. The tower contains a ring of six sweet-toned bells, an ancient clock and chimes. The President and Fellows of Magdalen College are patrons of the living and owners of greater part of the parish. At *Willoughby House*, about 1 m. from the church, is a well of mineral water, which is said to resemble the Harrogate waters, and to possess valuable medicinal properties.

2 m. N. of Flecknoe Stat. is Grandborough, a village on the river Leam. It is one of the largest parishes for acreage in the county, and contains the hamlets of Woolscott and Colcott. The *Church*, supposed to be dedicated to St. Peter, belonged to the Priory of Roughton in Staffordshire. It is a handsome stone Dec. building; having a western tower with an 18th cent. spire and pinnacles, and has a good ring of bells.

15½ m. ☆ Daventry (see *H.Bk. to Northamptonshire*).

ROUTE 7.

BANBURY TO LEAMINGTON, WARWICK AND BIRMINGHAM.

(GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. 43 m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Banbury.
8½ m.	Fenny Compton.
13½ m.	Southam Road and Harbury.
19½ m.	Leamington.
21 m.	WARWICK.
26 m.	Hatten Junction.
30½ m.	Kingswood Junction,
	3 m. Henley-in-Arden.
32½ m.	Knowle.
36½ m.	Solihull.
38 m.	Olton.
41 m.	Small Heath.
42 m.	Bordesley.
43 m.	Birmingham.

Starting from *** Banbury** (see *H.Bk. to Oxfordshire*) the Oxford and Birmingham Junct. Rly. after passing Cropredy (Stat.), and crossing the watershed between the basin of the Thames and Avon, the scene of a brilliant cavalry fight between Waller's Puritans and the Royalists under the Earl of Cleveland, enters Warwickshire shortly before reaching

8½ m. Fenny Compton (Stat.). There is another Stat. adjoining which belongs to the East and West Junct. Rly. It runs from Blisworth to Broom Junct., passing Stratford-on-Avon (see Rte. 8).

The village lies about 1 m. S.W. The *Church*, which belonged at one time to the Canons of Kenilworth, according to Dugdale was dedicated to St. Clare, but in the 'Liber Regis' to St. Peter; it is a late Dec. building, with a tower at the W. end surmounted by a low stone spire, with a remarkable entasis. There are remains of a staircase to the rood-loft, a piscina in the chancel, and an ambry in the N. aisle.

In the village is an old religious house with a fine 14th cent. window. It consisted of rooms for a priest below, and a chapel above. It was prior to the Dissolution a leper's house belonging to the Gilbertine Priory at Clattercote, in Oxfordshire.

1½ m. N.E. of the Stat. is **Wormleighton**, standing on high ground. The Oxford canal runs through the parish. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, was given by Geoffrey de Clinton to the Canons of Kenilworth. It is a stone building, chiefly of the Trans.-Norm. period, and consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a W. tower. In the chancel are monuments to the Spence family; an old screen, believed to have been removed from the Spencer mansion, divides the nave from the chancel. On the floor in the aisles are old tiles with the arms of the Botelers, similar to those at Fenny Compton and Stoneleigh. The lordship of the manor was purchased in Henry VII.'s reign by Sir John Spencer, who built a fine mansion here; but it was destroyed by fire during the Civil War, and a portion of it, now a farm-house, is all that exists; it is an embattled structure of two stories, with mullioned windows, now mostly blocked up. The gate-house, however, still remains, and consists of a central archway with a room over it. On the front are the royal arms and date, 1613; and at the back the Spencer arms and motto; on the right side is a gabled building, and on the left a square tower

of four stories, containing a curious old clock. Prince Rupert slept at Wormleighton on the night before the battle of Edge Hill (see *post*).

A branch of the family of George Washington lived in the village, and the name appears in the parish register as early as 1595.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, crossing a small portion of Northamptonshire, is **Priors Hardwick**. The *Church* of St. Mary, formerly belonging to the monks of Coventry, is an E. E. and Dee. building with a remarkably fine chancel and an embattled W. tower. It was thoroughly restored in 1869. There are sedilia and a piscina in good state of preservation. The graceful grouping of the leaves which clasp round the small capitals is an example of the best period of English Gothic. The S. porch belongs to about 1180-1200. On the N. side of the altar is a small ambry, and on the S. side is a curious stone tomb let into the pavement, though the pointed shoes of the effigy resting on a dog are all that are now visible. Earl Spencer is lord of the manor.

Another mile leads to **Priors Marston**. The *Church* of St. Leonard formerly belonged to the monks of Coventry. It was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower and chancel, in 1863. It contains a fine stone monument of the 17th cent.

Proceeding from Fenny Compton by the Banbury road, and ascending a road on the rt. at about 2 m., is the pleasant village of **Farnborough**, on the borders of Oxfordshire. The *Church* of St. Botolph, standing on an eminence, is a small stone building of mixed styles. It was nearly rebuilt in 1875 by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., when considerable additions were made. *Farnborough Hall* (Archdeacon C. W. Holbech, M.A.), at the W. end of the village, is a

large stone mansion standing in a park with fine trees.

From here it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the village of **Avon Dassett**, situated on the S. slope of the Dassett Hills. The old *Church* of St. John having become dilapidated, the present building was erected in 1868 in E. E. style, with a W. tower with spire and pinnacles. On the N. side of the chancel is a 13th cent. altar tomb; the slab is of dark marble with the figure of a deacon with eucharistic vestments cut in relief, between shafts supporting a turreted canopy. The tomb is beneath an ogee-shaped arch of the 14th cent. There is a fine view from the churchyard. The Roman Catholic Church is a modern building in Gothic style, and the Convent of St. Joseph, founded in 1875, has a middle class school attached. On Gredenton Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., which is terraced near the summit and believed to have been British earthworks, are two springs, St. Christopher's and St. Catherine's, locally known as "Kits" and "Cattens."

2 m. S. on the Banbury and Warwick road is **Warmington**, at the foot of a hill. The *Church* of St. Michael or St. Nicholas stands on the hill, and is approached by two flights of stone steps. It is a stone building chiefly of the 12th and 14th centuries, consisting of a nave with aisles, chancel, and a low W. tower. The nave is separated from the aisles by four arches on either side, three being Trans-Norm., and the fourth Dec. The N. aisle is Early Dec., whilst the S. aisle is somewhat later. In the latter is a doorway to a staircase, which formerly led to a rood-loft. In the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. On the N. side is a Lady chapel, now used as a vestry, and entered by an ogee-headed doorway; it contains a stone altar and a

piscina. At one corner is a stone staircase leading to a room above, which was a *domus inclusi*, and in which an anchorite probably lived. There are in the W. wall a fireplace, in the N.W. angle a retiring closet, and in the S. wall is a window overlooking the altar in the church. Mr. M. H. Bloxam, in his work on Gothic Architecture, says, "This is one of the most interesting and complete specimens of the *domus inclusi* I have met with." There is an extensive view from the church-yard, in which is the grave of a Royalist officer killed at the battle of Edge Hill (see Rte. 8). The Parish Register contains an interesting entry of the battle, and of those buried at Warmington afterwards. It also contains the following entry relative to a famous Headmaster of St. Paul's School, who was interred Dec. 21, 1790, on the N. side of the church without any memorial stone, "George Thicknesse, Gent., many years master of St. Paul's."

Arlescot, with an old manor-house, is a hamlet lying to the N.W.

2 m. further S. is the small village of **Shotteswell** on the borders of Oxfordshire. The *Church* of St. Lawrence, standing on a hill, is mainly Norm., with good arcades of that period. There are a 15th cent. oak screen and carved oak reredos. The font is of the 12th cent.

2 m. N.W. of Avon Dassett is **Burton Dassett**, said to have been once a market town, known as Chipping Dassett, but destroyed by Sir Edward Belknap in the time of Henry VII. The fine and very interesting *Church* of All Saints,† repaired by J. A. Cossins, is mainly

Norm., and stands on the side of a hill; it consists of a chancel, nave with a clerestory, aisles, transepts, and a W. tower. Owing to the slope of the site there is a series of four steps from the tower up to the nave, in the nave another rise of two steps; to the chancel four more, and at the altar are three broad flights with three steps each. The N. and S. doorways are Norm., the former having a Dec. porch, and the chancel arch is a good specimen of Trans.-Norm. work. In the chancel are a piscina and a sedile. In the N. transept, called the Buckingham Chapel, is a fine E. E. window with four lancet lights; beneath it is a sepulchral recess containing a stone coffin-lid. On the N. wall is an ambry, and on the E. a piscina; near to the latter is a doorway which led to the rood-loft. There are tombs of the Temple family of Stowe. On the capitals of the pillars on the N. side of the nave are carved some quaint figures of animals and emblems of the Evangelists. In the S. aisle is a third piscina. Near the church is an interesting dipping-well with a rebuilt canopy; and about 1 m. away is a mineral spring called "Stockwell." At the end of a spur of the hills is **The Beacon**, a curious circular building of stone of the 14th cent., near a windmill; it was from here that the Parliamentarians lighted the signal of what they called their victory at Edge Hill (see *post*). On a clear day there is a very extensive view from it. At the foot of the hill to the N. is the hamlet of **North End**.

The country from Fenny Compton, through Farnborough, Avon Dassett to Burton Dassett, is very picturesque and noted for fine views.

Proceeding by rail from Fenny Compton, and after passing over the river Itchin, close to the village of

† See description by J. A. Cossins in the Transactions, 1890, of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

Bishop's Itchington, with a modern Church dedicated to St. Michael.

At $13\frac{3}{4}$ m. is Southam Road and Harbury (Stat.). Southam is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. (see Rte. 6). The village of Harbury is 1 m. N.W. The *Church* of All Saints is E. E., restored and enlarged in 1873. The massive tower is used as a baptistry; the modern reredos was the gift of the late Mrs. Sabin. There is a brass to Jane Wagstaffe (d. 1563) in the nave, a member of an old family, by whom the Wagstaffe school was founded.

3 m. S.W. from Southam Road Stat. is Chesterton. The *Church* of St. Giles, which formerly belonged to the Canons of Kenilworth, is a fine edifice chiefly Perp., consisting of a chancel and nave with an embattled parapet running the entire length, and a low square tower. In the nave there is a handsome tomb with recumbent figures of Humphrey Peyto (d. 1585) and his wife, and on a panel are effigies of their ten children; there are also monuments with busts to Sir William Peyto (d. 1609) and his wife, and to Sir Edward Peyto (d. 1643) and his wife. In the chancel is a stained glass window dedicated to Lord Willoughby de Broke (d. 1862). There is a piscina in the chancel, and two others are in the nave. On the N. side of the church-yard is a Jacobean gateway, formerly the approach to the church from the Peyto mansion, which had existed for centuries, and was rebuilt in 1632 by Inigo Jones; it was demolished in 1802 by Lord W. de Broke. On the summit of a hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, is a stone windmill on six circular arches, erected by Sir Edward Peyto from designs by Inigo Jones. From it there is a splendid view of the country around. Another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. leads to the Roman Camp, on the Fosse Way.

2 m. S. of Southam Road Stat. is Ladbroke, a picturesque village on the Banbury road, with many half-timbered cottages. The *Church* of All Saints (restored in 1876 by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.) consists of a chancel with a clerestory, nave, aisles, and an embattled W. tower with a spire 120 ft. high. A peculiar feature of the tower is that it is built in alternate courses of grey and yellow stone. In the chancel on the S. side are three sedilia, and on the N. an Easter sepulchre, and in the S. aisle a mutilated effigy of a priest, the first rector of Ladbroke. The silver-gilt communion plate are good specimens of 17th cent. work; they were presented in 1638 by Dame Alice, created Duchess of Dudley by Charles I. *Ladbroke Hall* (C. R. Palmer-Morewood, Esq., J.P.).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Southam Road Stat. is the small village of Ufton, situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views. The *Church* of St. Michael is E. E., with an embattled tower at the W. end. It formerly belonged to the Priory of Coventry. In the N. aisle is a brass to Richard Woddowes (d. 1587), a former rector. In the church-yard is a 14th cent. cross (restored), with representations of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, St. Chad, and St. Catherine.

After leaving Southam road, the Rly. enters a cutting, 100 ft. deep and 600 ft. wide, and then crossing the *Fosse Way*, passes Bishop's Tachbrook on the l. (see Rte. 5).

$19\frac{3}{4}$ m. Leamington (Stat.). For description of the town see Rte. 5.

21 m. *WARWICK (Stat.). There is also a Stat. at Milverton on L. & N. W. Rly. (see Rte. 5). The capital of the county and a parlia-

mentary borough, is a town of great antiquity, and is situated on a rocky hill on the N. side of the river Avon. Various accounts are given by historians as to the origin of the town. According to the celebrated antiquary Rous, who was a native of Warwick (see *post*), Gutherline, king of the Britons, was the founder at the commencement of the Christian Era. Its name was, according to him, originally "Caer-guthleon," and by contraction "Caer-leon," from *Caer* = a fortress, and *Guthlin*, the name of the founder. The town suffered greatly during the wars of the Picts and Scots, and was afterwards rebuilt by Caractacus. After the invasion of the Romans it is believed by some writers to have become a Roman station, but this is doubted by others. At the time of the Saxons the kingdom of Mercia was allotted to Warremund, who is said to have rebuilt the town and called it "Warrewyk." During the first invasion by the Danes the town was once more destroyed, but it was restored and a castle erected in 915 by Ethelfleda (see *post*). A nunnery on part of the site on which St. Nicholas Church now stands, was destroyed by the Danes in 1016. At the time of the Conquest "Warewic," as it is called in Domesday Book, was a borough of considerable importance, having 261 houses. In pursuance of an order from William I., Turchil, Earl of Warwick, a supposed descendant of the legendary Guy (see Guy's Cliff, *post*), fortified the town by surrounding it by a strong wall and a dyke, subsequently strengthened in the 12th cent. The Conqueror afterwards gave the town to Henry de Newburgh, who had accompanied William of Normandy to England, and created him the first of the Norman line of Earls. The title remained in that family until the middle of the 13th cent., when John de Plessis obtained it through

marriage with Margery de Newburgh. He was succeeded by William Maudit, son of Alice, daughter of the 4th Earl; he died without issue, and the title passed by marriage of his sister Isabel, the heiress, to William de Beauchamp. In that family the title and estates remained until 1445, when Richard Nevil, "the King Maker," succeeded to them by marriage with Anne, sister to Henry, Duke of Warwick. George Plantagenet became the next Earl through his marriage with Isabel, daughter of Richard Nevil. After the execution of Edward Plantagenet on Tower Hill in 1499, the title lay dormant until it was revived in 1547 in favour of John Dudley, a descendant from Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. In 1589 the title again became extinct and was not revived until 1618, when Robert, Lord Rich, was created Earl of Warwick, but not being descended from the ancient house this family never held the estates. In 1605 Sir Fulke Greville, who was subsequently created Lord Brooke, became possessed of the castle; and in 1759 his descendant Francis Greville, Earl Brooke, was created Earl of Warwick, Edward Rich having died without issue: the estates have since remained in this family. The *Bear and Ragged Staff* were adopted by the Earls of Warwick at a remote period as their crest. According to Rous in "*Rows Rol*," a curious book which gives an account of the early Earls of Warwick with their families, and has quaint illustrations with their portraits and arms, the bear was taken from the name of a British Earl, Arthgallus, the first syllable of which, *Arth*, in Welsh signifying a bear, whilst the ragged staff was derived from a legend in which Gwair, another British Earl of Warwick, cousin of King Arthur, is said to have vanquished a giant who

was armed with a rough branch of a tree.

Warwick appears to have sent two members to Parliament from its commencement until the Redistribution of Seats in 1885, but since then only one member for Warwick and Leamington is returned. The office of mayor is also one of great antiquity; it is not known when it was actually instituted, but it was in existence at the time of Edward I., although the borough was not incorporated until the reign of Henry VIII.

A curious manuscript, in the possession of the Corporation called "*The Black Book*," gives an account of the ceremony of the celebration in the Collegiate Church of the French order of St. Michael, with which Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, had been invested. This is followed by a description of the burial of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton and brother to Queen Katherine Parr, in the chancel of the church. A third article gives an account of the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Warwick in 1572. Another article, in referring to the Queen's visit to Kenilworth in 1575, speaks of the great diligence of the Bailiff of Warwick, and the expense to which he was put in providing horses, &c., for the dispatch of letters and other things connected with the royal household.

The most imposing view of the town with the castle is to be obtained by approaching it by the lower road from Leamington and the stone bridge, which crosses the river Avon with one span of 105 ft. This bridge was erected in 1790 principally at the expense of George, Earl of Warwick. An old bridge formerly stood nearer to the castle, and then the entrance to the town was up Mill Street beside the castle grounds; this bridge, soon after the completion of the new one, gave way to the force of a great

flood, and only ruins of it now exist. Beyond it are the ruins of an old mill standing below the castle walls.

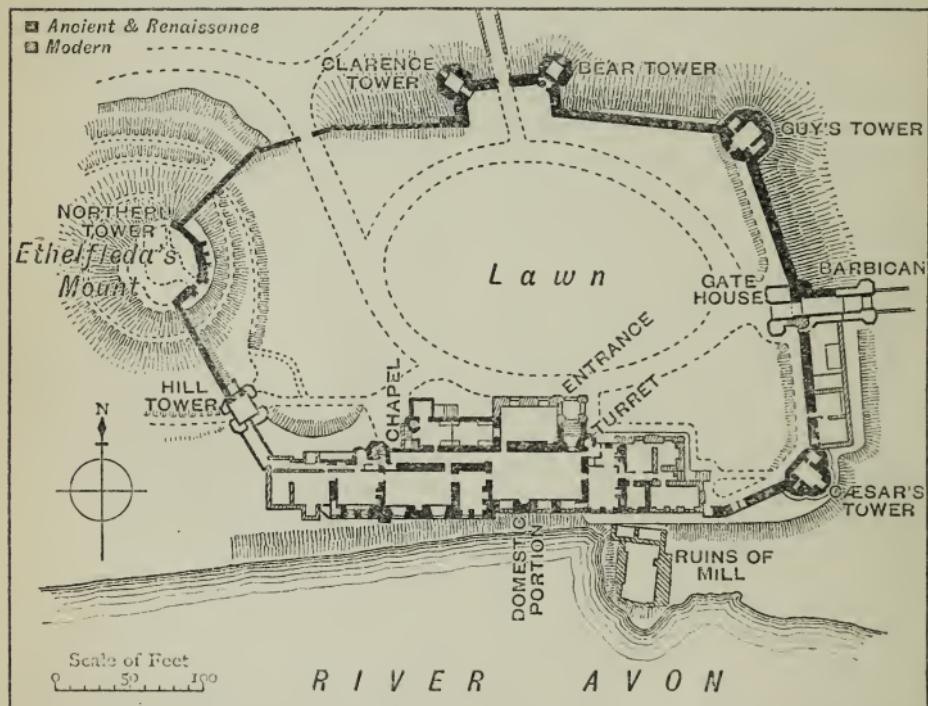
The entrance to the **CASTLE** (Earl of Warwick) is at the bottom of Castle Hill. The plain embattled gateway was erected in 1800, and the winding roadway, overhung with shrubs and trees, was cut out from the solid rock for more than one hundred yards. This leads to the outcourt, termed the vineyard, where it is recorded that grapes were gathered as far back as the time of Henry IV.; but whether the fruit was really the grape has been the subject of much controversy. Here the outer walls of the castle first burst in view. In the centre is the gateway, with Cæsar's Tower on the left and Guy's Tower on the right.

The **Gateway**, built in the 14th cent., is approached by a stone bridge, which has replaced the drawbridge over the moat. In front is the barbican projecting from the walls and rising two stories above the archway, flanked on either side with an octagon turret; the portcullis still exists in the archway, and is lowered and drawn up every night and morning. Behind it formerly were doors, and in the roof are holes through which hot lead could be poured on the assailants. Further on, flanked with high towers, is the gate-house, which was formerly protected by another portcullis and doors.

Cæsar's Tower, standing on the solid rock near the bed of the river, was probably erected in the latter part of the 14th cent. by Thomas Beauchamp; it is irregular in shape, rising 147 ft. in height, and surmounted by a machicolated parapet; it contains various apartments, on the walls of which are numerous

initials, names, and sentences in various languages scraped by persons imprisoned in them; and the dungeon, which is reached by descending a flight of steps from the Inner Court, has also some rudely scratched sentences and drawings, now nearly obliterated by age—one being, “Master John Smyth Guner to His Majestye: Highness: was a prisoner in this place in the yeare of our Lord 1642: 3. 4. 5.”

Guy's Tower, built by the second Thomas Beauchamp at the end of the 14th cent., is twelve-sided with walls 10 ft. thick rising to 128 ft. in height; it is also machicolated like Caesar's Tower, and standing on higher ground has the appearance of being the taller. It contains five stories, each having a groined roof, and the walls are pierced with numerous loop-holes, a flight of steps leads to the top, where an



WARWICK CASTLE.

extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

The Inner Court is about 2 acres in extent, and in the centre is a large lawn. In front is Ethelfreda's mound studded with trees and crossed by fortifications, having the Northern Tower and the Hill Tower on either side. On the right are two unfinished towers, named the Bear Tower and the Clarence Tower, connected by strong walls, with a gate-

way into the gardens between them, and on the left is that part of the castle which is appropriated by the private apartments facing the river Avon.

Warwick Castle, although few traces of any Norm. buildings now exist, is a fine specimen of the transition period, when the formidable but dreary strongholds were gradually being replaced by the more domestic type of fortified

houses. In the basement, however, overlooking the river Avon, is a filled-up Norm. doorway. The exterior, with its embattled walls and machicolated towers, is a noble example of the fortifications of the 14th cent., whilst the interior contains a magnificent mansion designed for domestic comfort early in the 17th cent.

The foundation of the castle is attributed to Ethelfleda, the daughter of King Alfred, and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia. In 915 she caused a fortress to be built on the artificial mound, which, although named after her, probably existed in the time of the Romans. This fortress was strengthened by Turchil by direction of the Conqueror. In 1264 the Barons surprised it, William Maudit, Earl of Warwick, with his Countess, were taken prisoners, and the walls of the castle were destroyed. Thomas Beauchamp, in the reign of Edward III., rebuilt the outer wall, erected strong gates, and fortified them with embattled towers; his son Thomas improved the fortifications and added Guy's Tower. George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, who was created Earl of Warwick by his brother Edward IV., projected vast plans for enlarging the castle, but he had only partly accomplished them when he was committed by his brother to the Tower for high treason, and drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine. He probably erected the N. gateway and commenced Clarence Tower on the l. side, as the loop-holes of the former appear to be intended for guns. Richard III., according to Leland, laid the foundations of the corresponding tower—the Bear Tower. Sir Fulke Greville, when he obtained the castle in the reign of James I., found it in a ruinous condition, its towers being employed as the common gaol of the county. He expended upwards of 20,000*l.*, a

vast sum in those days, in repairing it and making, what Dugdale states, "the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm." He also purchased the adjoining grounds and formed stately plantations. During the Civil War between the Royalists and Parliamentarians the castle was regarded as a fortress of great importance, both from its strength and its situation in the centre of the kingdom. Robert Greville, Lord Brooke, was an active supporter on the side of the Parliament. In 1642, being obliged to go to London, he left Sir Edward Peyton in charge of the castle. During his absence the Royalists, under the Earl of Northampton, besieged the castle. The attack was commenced on the town side by Lord Compton, while his father threw up a battery in the park, but the castle was proof against the onslaught, and Sir Edward Peyton hung out a red flag, and a flag with a cross upon it, in defiance to the Papists. Lord Compton then placed a battery on the tower of St. Mary's Church, but was dislodged by the fire from the castle. The besiegers next tried to starve the garrison out, and it was then that Sir Edward Peyton hoisted the quaint device of a Bible and a winding-sheet, implying as he put his faith in the one he was not afraid of the other. At the end of a fortnight the castle was relieved by Lord Brooke, greatly to the joy of the garrison. The hooks upon which wool sacks were suspended during the siege were till recent years to be seen over the principal gateway of the castle. In the same year, Lord Brooke, hearing of the battle of Edge Hill, proceeded at all haste and arrived in time to be of assistance to his party, and Earl Lindsey and several other Royalists were brought as prisoners to the castle.

The castle has been honoured from time to time by visits from many

of the sovereigns of England. In 1266 Henry III. made it his headquarters prior to the siege of Kenilworth. Edward II. was entertained by Hugh le Despenser in 1326, and Henry V. came in 1417 as the guest of Richard Beauchamp. Edward IV. was brought as a prisoner in 1469 by "the King Maker"; Richard III. stayed here in 1483 and the following year; Queen Elizabeth also came twice as the guest of Ambrose Dudley; James I. visited Sir Fulke Greville no less than four times between 1617 and 1624, and on the occasion of the first visit he was entertained at Leycester's Hospital (see *post*). Charles I. visited the castle in 1636. William III. was a visitor in 1695; George IV., when Prince Regent, in 1819; and H.M. the Queen, accompanied by Prince Consort, visited the castle whilst staying at Stoneleigh Abbey in 1858.

The domestic buildings extend the whole length of the S. side. The hall and the whole of the earlier portions were built by Thomas Beauchamp in the 14th cent., and both the ends were added by Sir Fulke Greville in the time of James I., when he restored the whole building. The entrance porch and the dining-room adjoining were erected towards the end of last cent. In 1871 a serious fire gutted the great hall and some of the adjoining apartments, when a number of works of art and curiosities were burnt. These rooms have since been restored under the superintendence of Mr. Salvin.

Immediately behind the porch is the Great Hall, the first of the series of state apartments, overlooking the river, which communicate one with another the entire length of the building, being over 330 ft. in length. The Hall, which was restored after the fire, is 62 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and nearly 40 ft. in

height; it contains an interesting collection of arms and some fine suits of armour. Among the special reliques are the armour of Lord Brooke, killed at Lichfield in 1643, and a helmet worn by Oliver Cromwell. Here also are the reputed sword and armour and also the porridge-pot of the legendary Guy: the former, however, are of mediæval date, and the latter a garrison cooking-pot. The state rooms are arranged in the following order:—

The Red Drawing Room, on the walls of which hang the following portraits: "Ambrogio, Marquis of Spinola," by *Rubens*; "Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel," by *Rubens*; "The Wife of Snyders," by *Van Dyck*; "A Dutch Burgo-master," by *Rembrandt*; and "The Assumption of the Virgin," by *Raphael*. The room also contains some handsome cabinets, one with Limoges enamels, a Buhl clock and table, and a mosaic table formerly belonging to Queen Marie Antoinette.

The Cedar Room, so called from being panelled with carved cedar wood. Here are portraits of Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria, Marquis of Montrose, Prince Rupert, Marchesa di Brignola and her son, Princess di Santa Croce, all by *Van Dyck*, and two Court beauties of time of Charles II., by *Lely*. Numerous busts: Charles I., said to be by *Bernini*; 3rd Earl of Warwick, by *Nollekens*, and his Countess, by *Bonelli*, and Proserpine, by *Hiram Power*. In this room are also some Etruscan vases and other antique ornaments.

The Gilt or Green Drawing Room, with ornamental gilt panels. The principal paintings are "Ignatius Loyola," by *Rubens*, this splendid work was originally painted for the Jesuits' College at Antwerp;

“Robert Bertie, Earl Lindsay,” by *Cornelius Janssens*, he was wounded and taken prisoner at Edge Hill, and died whilst being conveyed to the castle; “A Spanish Warrior,” by *Moroni*; “Prince Rupert,” by *Van Dyck*; “Marquis of Huntley,” by *Van Dyck*, and several portraits of the Warwick family. In the centre of the room is a splendid table inlaid with precious stones, brought from the Grimani Palace, Venice, and bearing the arms of that family. There are also some marriage coffers, Buhl tables, and a statuette of Venus, modelled in wax, by *John of Bologna*. Behind the wainscot is a secret staircase leading to the floor below.

The State Bed Room. The bedstead of crimson velvet and the furniture in this room formerly belonged to Queen Anne, of whom there is a portrait by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, presented to the Earl of Warwick by George III. The walls are hung with tapestry manufactured in Brussels in 1604.

The Boudoir, forming the western end of the suite of rooms, is hung with numerous paintings. Amongst them are the following portraits: “Henry VIII.,” by *Holbein*; “Anne Boleyn,” by *Holbein*; “Mary Boleyn,” by *Holbein*; “The Duchess of Cleveland,” by *Lely*; “Henry VIII.,” when young, by *Van Dyck*. There are also paintings of the Italian School, by *Andrea del Sarto*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, and *L. Carracci*, and by the Dutch masters, *Gerard Dou*, *Teniers*, and *Van Mieris*. A curious clock has twelve enamels on silver representing various scenes in the life of our Saviour.

The Armoury Passage, which runs at the back of the last three rooms, contains an interesting collection of mediæval arms. A staircase from this passage leads to the

Billiard Room, which is in the Western Tower.

The **Compass Room**, a small polygonal chamber communicating with the Gilt Room, contains numerous pictures, amongst them being “Napoleon,” by *David*; “A Laughing Boy,” by *Murillo*; seascapes, by *Van de Velde*, and some paintings by *Rubens*.

The Chapel Passage. Here are some portraits by *Van Dyck*; and a bust of the Black Prince, by *Chantrey*!

The **Chapel** can be entered through a small doorway from this passage, but the principal entrance is from the courtyard. In a window is some old stained glass.

The State Dining Room, built by Francis, Earl of Warwick, about 1770, is a gorgeous apartment in the style of that period: it was greatly damaged by the fire, but has since been restored. It contains a fine equestrian portrait of Charles I. in armour, attended by an equerry, by *Van Dyck*; “Lions,” by *Rubens*; “Frederick, Prince of Wales,” by *Richardson*; and “Augusta, Princess of Wales, with George III. when an infant,” by *Phillips*.

The Private Apartments (not open to visitors) also contain numerous fine pictures, amongst them a series of views of the castle, by *Canaleto*.

The Library, destroyed in 1871 by the fire, has been restored.

The Shakespeare Room, adjoining Caesar’s Tower, contains some valuable MSS. of Shakespeare’s plays, written about the end of the 17th cent., and some early printed editions of his works. There are paintings of Sir Philip Sidney and

of Shakespeare attributed to *Cornelius Janssens*, "Mrs. Siddons," by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, and numerous other portraits. In this room is the Kenilworth Buffet, with carvings representing scenes of the Kenilworth festivities as depicted by Sir Walter Scott; it was exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and given by the inhabitants of Warwick to the present Earl on the occasion of his marriage.

The basement running beneath the whole suite of state apartments is nearly all cut out of the solid rock beneath the level of the Inner Court, yet some 60 ft. above the river; here are massive pillars and groined arches supporting the roof, portions of the building erected in the 14th cent.

The **Gardens** belonging to the castle are reached by passing through a gateway with a portcullis between the towers on the N. side of the Inner Court, and across a bridge over the moat. A broad gravel path leads to the Greenhouse which contains the celebrated **Warwick Vase**. It was found in 1770 at the bottom of a small lake at Hadrian's Villa, near Tivoli, by Sir William Hamilton, then Ambassador to the King of Sicily, from whom it was purchased by the 2nd Earl of Warwick. This vase, of white marble, is circular, 5 ft. 6 in. high, and is capable of holding 163 gallons; the pedestal with the Latin inscription is modern. This splendid work is attributed to the Greek sculptor Lysippus, who lived in the 4th cent., B.C. The lower rim is covered by two tiger or panther skins, of which the heads and forepaws decorate the sides of the vase, whilst the hind legs twisted together hang down between the handles. These handles are formed of interwoven vine branches, from which tendrils and grapes twine round the lip of the vase. Heads of Silenus, each with

a *thyrsus*, are arranged above the skins. There is also a head of a female, which, it has been suggested, is modern, and a portrait—Lady Hamilton, but it is more probably original, and representing a Bacchante.

At an early period there were no less than ten churches in Warwick besides a priory, a nunnery, and various other religious houses. Of the foundation of these little is known, but in the reign of Edward III. it was found that the two churches, St. Mary and St. Nicholas, which still exist, were sufficient for the religious requirements of the town, and a decree, dated 1367, was issued requiring all the inhabitants to attend St. Mary's Church. The remaining churches have long ago disappeared; St. Helen's stood where the priory of St. Sepulchre was afterwards founded; St. Michael's was at the north part of the town; St. John the Baptist's stood near the centre of the market place, and St. Peter's is described as having stood in "the midst of the town." This church was taken down in the reign of Henry VI., and another one, dedicated to St. Peter, was built over the east gate, and St. Lawrence's was in the west end of the town. The religious houses were all dissolved at the time of the Reformation.

The principal **Church**, dedicated to **St. Mary**, occupies the site of an earlier building, which existed before the time of the Conquest, and which in 1123 was made collegiate by the transfer of the collegiate Church of All Saints from within the precincts of the castle to St. Mary. This church suffered greatly from a fire in the reign of King Stephen, and there is no record of its being restored until the reign of Edward III., when Thomas Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick, began to rebuild the choir, and his son Thomas, 12th

Earl, finished it in 1394, and also rebuilt the remainder of the edifice, which consisted of nave with aisles and transepts, and a tower. The "Chapel of our Lady," or the Beauchamp Chapel, was added during the middle of the 15th cent.

On 5th September, 1694, Warwick was visited by a destructive fire, when in less than six hours 250 houses were burnt to the ground, and the Church of St. Mary, with the exception of the choir, chapter-house, and the Beauchamp Chapel, was destroyed, just 300 years after its re-erection in 1394, caused, it is said, by some partially burnt articles being placed in it for safety. The restoration, towards which Queen Anne contributed 1000*l.*, was completed in 1704 from designs by Sir William Wilson, in an incongruous style in detail, although as a whole the effect is somewhat imposing. The church now consists of a chancel, nave with aisles, transepts, and a western tower, with a vestry, a large lobby, having a room above, and the chapter-house on the N., and the Beauchamp Chapel on the S. of the chancel.

The tower, 174 ft. high, consists of three stages, the first having four massive piers with pointed arches between them, forms an open porch; in the upper stages are pointed windows flanked by round-headed niches, and the whole surmounted with eight crocketed pinnacles. On three sides is a Latin inscription stating that the collegiate Church of the Blessed Mary was first restored by Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, in the time of King Stephen; afterwards entirely rebuilt by Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the year 1394; destroyed by an awful fire which spared neither churches nor houses in 1694; this new church was begun and continued by public, and finished by royal piety, under the joyful auspices of Q. Anne in the memorable year 1704.

The exterior of the nave and transepts displays an incongruous mixture of designs, the large Gothic windows with pointed arches have circular-headed mullions, with curious lights above them, "in form resembling a horse-collar"; a classic parapet with balusters and surmounted with urns, runs the whole length of the building. The interior, which has no special features, contains numerous pretentious marble monuments of the 18th cent. At the W. end is a bust of Walter Savage Landor, the poet (d. 1864), and in the N. transept is a mural brass with effigies of Thomas Oken (d. 1573), and Joan his wife. Considerable alterations were made in 1896, when the side galleries were removed.

The chancel, which escaped destruction by the fire in 1694, is a lofty structure with a groined roof supported by flying ribs. The E. window (Perp.) has six lights, and is filled with modern stained glass, and on either side are four similar windows with four lights each. On the S. side are four recessed sedilia and a piscina, and on the N. side an Easter altar. The reredos and carved oak stalls are modern. In the middle of the chancel is a high tomb with recumbent effigies of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1369), the founder of the choir, and Katherine, his Countess; round the tomb are thirty-six niches containing figures. In front of the altar is a brass to Cecilia Puckering (d. 1636), containing an anagram on her name: "Mistress Cisseley Puckering, I sleep secure, Christ's my King." William Parr, Marquis of Northampton (d. 1571), account of whose funeral is given in "The Black Book" (see *ante*), was buried in the chancel, but the spot is not marked. The vestry, a vaulted chamber, where are some fragments of ancient stained glass from the E. window, is on the N.

side of the chancel. Adjoining is a mausoleum, which was formerly the chapter-house, containing in the centre a ponderous tomb of Fulke Greville, 1st Lord Brooke, who was assassinated in 1628. An inscription states that he was a servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sydney. A doorway on the N. of the chancel leads to the crypt, which has three Norm. pillars and arches, the only remains of the church built by Roger de Newburgh in the 12th cent.; a fourth pillar is Dec. Here is preserved the old *cucking-stool* formerly used for ducking scolds. Adjoining is the burial vault of the Warwick family.

The **Beauchamp Chapel**, erected in accordance with the will of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was commenced in 1443 and completed in 1464, but was not consecrated until 11 years afterwards. The total cost of the chapel and the tomb of the founder was 2481*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, which, as Dugdale points out, was a vast sum in those days: "the value of an oxe being about xiiis. iv*d.* and of a quarter of bread-corne iiis. iv*d.*" It is a beautiful specimen of decorated Gothic. The exterior is covered with rich tracery, panels, and other architectural enrichments, and is supported by elegant buttresses terminating in pinnacles; on the S. side are three windows of six lights each with delicate tracery. In the gable at the E. end is a canopied niche, containing figures of the Virgin with the infant Christ supported by St. Simeon and St. Anna.

The principal entrance is through a doorway in the S. transept, beside which on the wall is a marble slab with incised brass effigies of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1401), and Margaret his Countess; this *brass* was formerly fixed on a high tomb, which stood in the

S. aisle, but was destroyed by the great fire. The doorway, highly ornamented with tracery panels, niches, and armorial bearings of the Beauchamps, was restored at the beginning of the 18th cent. A flight of twelve steps leads down into the chapel. Above the doorway is a small gallery intended for an organ loft, but there is no means of access to it. The walls in the interior are covered with tracery and panel work, tastefully designed and finely executed, and beneath the windows are canopied niches. The ceiling, like the chancel of the church, is nearly flat and ornamented with groined ribs resembling net-work; the seats are of carved oak with arms formed of bears, griffins, and lions, having standards with carved finials. The altar-piece, a bas-relief representing the Annunciation of the Virgin, was executed in 1735 by Collins of Warwick. The E. window formerly contained stained glass with figures of the founder with his wives, children, and various saints, but only fragments now exist. In the mullions and jambs are niches containing gilt and painted statues. To the N. of the altar is a small apartment, formerly the vestry, but now used as a library. On the N. side of the chapel is a small chantry chapel, leading out from a lobby which communicates by a door with the chancel of the church, and is reached from the chapel by a short flight of steps. There is another small apartment to the W. of the lobby and stairs leading to the roof of the chapel. This chantry chapel is exquisitely finished, the roof being groined with fan tracery; a screen of open panel work on the S. side opens into the Beauchamp chapel. Four more steps lead into a small compartment looking into the chancel of the church through some perforated panel work, and having a hagioscope at the E. end of it.

In the centre of the Beauchamp chapel is the tomb of the founder, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The body of the Earl, who died at Rouen in 1439, was subsequently removed to this tomb; it is of Purbeck marble, with a brass, gilt, recumbent effigy of the Earl, over which is a hearse or framework which formerly supported a pall. The figure is in full armour, the head, uncovered, rests on a helmet, and at his feet are a bear and a griffin. In niches around the tomb are 14 figures of various members of the family, called "the weepers," and an inscription runs twice round the edge of the tomb. Against the N. wall is a gorgeously painted monument of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (d. 1588), and his Countess Lettice (d. 1631), consisting of a heavy canopy supported by Corinthian pillars, beneath which is a long Latin inscription; coloured recumbent figures of the Earl and Countess are on a tomb in front. To the S.W. of the founder's tomb is the altar tomb with a recumbent effigy, coloured, of Ambrose Dudley, known as "the good Earl of Warwick" (d. 1589), in a suit of armour; under the cornice of the tomb runs a long inscription. Against the S. wall is the tomb of Robert Dudley, Lord Denbigh (d. 1584), the infant son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, with an effigy of the child in a long gown, with his feet resting against a muzzled bear. During the Civil War much damage was done to the chapel by the Parliamentarians under Colonel Purefoy in 1642, but its restoration and its present condition is due to the munificence of Lady Katherine Leveson, who, by her will dated 1673, left a sum of forty pounds per annum for the perpetual preservation of the chapel and its tombs.

A tablet to her memory is over the doorway in the N. wall. Most of these monuments are illustrated

[*Warwickshire.*]

in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' which also contains a record of many of the tombs which existed in the body of the church before the fire of 1694.

The *Church of St. Nicholas* stands opposite to the entrance to the castle; the date of its foundation is not known, but there is reason to believe that it existed prior to the Norman Conquest. According to Rous, the chancel of the church in his time was more anciently the choir to the House of the Nuns which was destroyed by Canute in 1016, and afterwards restored. The present building, consisting of a chancel, nave with aisles, and a western tower with a spire, was erected at the end of the 18th cent., and is a miserable specimen of architecture. It contains some 17th cent. monuments of the Stoughton family, and in the vestry is a *brass* with an effigy of Robert Willardsey, the first vicar (d. 1424). The other churches are St. Paul's and All Saints, both modern; the former at the W. end of the town, and the latter at Coton End on the road to Leamington.

Of the walls which surrounded the town, but few vestiges remain, with the exception of the East and West Gateways. Above the *East Gate* the chapel of St. Peter was erected in the reign of Henry VI., to replace the Church of St. Peter which formerly stood in the middle of the town; it was afterwards converted into a charity school, which is now removed. At the end of the last century both the gateway and the chapel were ruthlessly "restored." The ancient *West Gate*, formerly called the Hongyngate, also has a chapel above it; it was dedicated to St. James, and existed prior to the reign of Henry I. The present tower was erected by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Richard II. In the chapel, restored in 1863, are a finely carved oak screen, and a painting, "The

Ascension," by *Millar*. Adjoining the gateway is **Leycester's Hospital**; this ancient building appears originally to have been the hall belonging to the two united guilds of the Holy Trinity and the Virgin and of St. George-the-Martyr, which were established in the reign of Richard II. These were dissolved during the reign of Henry VIII., and the building granted by Edward VI. to Sir Nicholas Le Strange, and afterwards transferred to the town authorities. In the next reign the property was acquired by a deed of grant from the Corporation by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by whom it was, in 1571, converted into an asylum or hospital for twelve indigent men, called brethren, together with a master, who must be a clergyman of the Church of England.

The appointment of the master and of the brethren is invested in the heirs of the founder, who is now represented by Lord de Lisle and Dudley, of Penshurst Place, Kent, a descendant of Mary, the sister of Robert Dudley, who married Sir Henry Sidney. In accordance with the statutes, the brethren must be either tenants or retainers of the founder or his heirs, and residents in the county of Warwick, or the Queen's soldiers, especially those that had been wounded, these latter to be chosen from the parishes of Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, and Kenilworth, in the county of Warwick, and Wootton-under-Edge and Erlingham in the county of Gloucester. At the present time the brethren are selected under the second of these provisions, Lord Leicester's heirs having now no tenants in either of the two counties. Considerable changes have been made in the charity during recent years, and now provision is made for the housing and maintenance of twelve women, wives of the brethren, in the hospital.

The brethren must attend daily service in the chapel, and are required when they appear in public to wear a blue gown with a silver badge, with the crest of the bear and ragged staff on the sleeve. The badges, with one exception, are those worn by the original brethren appointed. The income is derived from certain rents and tithes, and was originally divided between the brethren with a fixed salary of 50*l.* for the master. Owing to the increase in the value of land the brethren eventually received considerably more than the master, until 1813, when an Act of Parliament was passed to remove this anomaly. The master has a residence and the brethren separate apartments. The buildings, which escaped the conflagration in 1694, stand on a terrace above the roadway, and are a fine specimen of half-timbered architecture, but somewhat disfigured by a coating of cement. The entrance under an archway, above which are devices of the Dudleys and Sidneys, the letters R and L, and the date 1571, leads into a quadrangle. On the N. side is the master's residence, on the outside of which are texts and Leicester's crest. On the E. side is an open corridor; the brethren's apartments are on the S. and W. sides. The great banqueting hall, where James I. was entertained by Sir Fulke Greville in 1617, was on the W. side, but it has now been divided up into offices. The kitchen contains some old furniture and other relics, including a portion of a curtain said to have been worked by Amy Robsart, Leicester's signature, and the chair in which James I. sat. In the kitchen garden behind the hospital is a Norm. arch, found when the chapel was repaired, and an Egyptian vase formerly in Warwick Castle.

To the S. of the Market Place is the **Museum**, established in 1836,

containing a collection of British birds, local geological specimens, some British, Saxon, and Roman objects found in the neighbourhood, and the Library of the Warwickshire Archaeological Society.

At the end of Northgate Street, on the outside of the town, is **The Priory** (Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., jun.). The Priory of St. Sepulchre, situated on the site of an ancient church dedicated to St. Helen, was founded by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and completed by his son Roger in the reign of Henry I. as a monastery for the order of Canons regular. At the Dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. the buildings and lands belonging to it were granted to Thomas Hawkins, a man of obscure origin, and usually known by the name of Fisher, from the circumstance that his father sold fish in the market-place of Warwick. Fisher attained to a position of wealth and importance by being in the service of the Dukes of Northumberland and Somerset; when he obtained possession of the Priory he pulled the building down with the exception of two galleries, and a part, if not the whole, of the chapel, and erected the present mansion, to which, when completed in 1556, he gave the name of "Hawkins' Nest." The building, which originally formed a complete square, has subsequently undergone considerable alterations; one side has gone, and the garden front was erected about 1750. The western side is supposed to occupy the site of the chapel. The older part contains a fine hall and some panelled rooms.

In 1571 the Priory was the scene of great festivities, for, according to "The Black Book" (see *ante*), the Earl of Leicester spent several days here in order to attend St. Mary's Church, for the purpose of celebrating the French order of St. Michael. In the following year

Queen Elizabeth, who was staying at Warwick Castle, on her return from an excursion to Kenilworth, surprised the Earl and Countess of Warwick, taking supper at the Priory. The host, however, was not present, as he was suffering from an attack of the gout; but it is narrated that the Queen, after having joined the supper party, paid Fisher a visit in an adjoining room. At the death of Fisher the property descended to his son, who squandered it away, and ended his days in the Fleet Prison. The Priory was next purchased by Sergeant Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the reign of Elizabeth, and remained in his family until the beginning of the 18th cent., when it came into the possession of Mr. Henry Wise, superintendent of the Royal Gardens at Hampton Court under Queen Anne. The Priory house and grounds having been purchased by the G. W. Rly., were afterwards sold to Mr. Thomas Lloyd, to whose family it now belongs.

Passing through East Gate, and proceeding down to the foot of Smith St., on the right hand side is an old house, known as **St. John's Hospital**; it was founded by William de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry II., as a hospital for the relief of the poor and the reception of strangers; it was first occupied by the Knights Templars, and afterwards by the Knights of St. John. After the Dissolution it was granted to Anthony Stoughton. The present building, which belongs to the Warwick family, was erected by Nicholas Stoughton, early in the 17th cent., and is a handsome stone mansion; the front has five gables, and large bay windows; the interior contains a fine Jacobean oak staircase, and a panelled room hung with tapestries.

To the N. of the Rly., and close to the Birmingham canal, in a district

called the Cape, is the County Prison.

On the outskirts of the town, on the W. side, is the Race course, and beyond is the village of **Budbrooke** (2 m.). The *Church* of St. Michael consists of an E. E. chancel, a nave with traces of Norm. work, modern transepts, and an embattled W. tower with pinnacles, erected at the end of the 17th cent. In the chancel is a large mural monument to Rowland, 4th Lord Dormer (d. 1712). In the parish are the Barracks, the dépôt of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. *Grove Park* (E. E. Hutton, Esq.), the present mansion, the property of Lord Dormer, and erected at the beginning of this century, stands on the site of an old house, formerly surrounded by a moat, which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

King's School, a large modern, red brick building stands on the lower road to Leamington.

1½ m. N. of Warwick, on the Coventry road, and 1½ m. by footpath from Leamington, is **Guy's Cliff**, the seat of Lord Algernon Percy. The house is romantically situated on some rocks, rising abruptly from the river Avon, which here forms a pool. According to the antiquary Rous (see *post*), early in the Christian era, a Christian Bishop, named St. Dubritius, erected a small chapel and dedicated it to St. Mary, and it was to this spot, according to tradition, the far-famed Guy, Earl of Warwick, who killed the great dun cow on Dunsmore Heath, and slew the Danish giant, Colbran, besides performing numerous other heroic deeds during his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, came to seek retirement, after being satiated with martial exploits and wearied with the turmoil of the world. Here Guy found a hermit dwelling in a cavity in the rock, and determined to fix his abode with him

for the remainder of his days. His wife Philis, ignorant of her lord's return from abroad, lived in solitude at Warwick Castle, at the gate of which he daily begged alms from her, but, being disguised, she failed to recognise him. A short while, however, before his death, he made himself known to his wife by means of a ring, and she at once repaired to the cave in time to close his dying eyes. She only survived her husband's death fourteen days. After a lapse of many centuries, the next record of a hermit residing on this spot is in the time of Edward III., when Thomas de Lewis is stated to have lived at *Gibeclyve*, as it was at that time called; and in the reign of Henry IV. another hermit is recorded as living here.

So celebrated was Guy's Cliff on account of its natural beauties, that Henry V., when staying at Warwick, was induced to visit it, and he was so struck with the charming scenery and religious air of the place that he resolved to establish a chantry for two priests. Owing, however, to his early death this design was never carried out by him; but in the succeeding reign, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, established a chantry. John Rous, the celebrated antiquary, who was a native of Warwick, was amongst the first priests to be appointed, and in his retirement he compiled many learned works, the most noted of which was the 'Roll of the Earls of Warwick.' He died at Guy's Cliff in 1491, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, to which he bequeathed his writings and other works, having caused a library to be erected for their reception over the S. porch; they were destroyed in the great fire in 1694. After the Dissolution, Guy's Cliff passed through numerous families, until it was purchased in the last century by Mr. Samuel Greatheed, by whom nearly the whole of the present

house was built, and through whose family it has descended to the present owner.

Many writers have recorded the beauties of this charming place. Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., calls it "an abode of pleasure—a place delightful to the muses"; Camden, in 1600, says "it is a seat of pleasantness"; Fuller, about 1662, describes it as being "a most delicious place"; and Dugdale praises it in similar terms. The most striking view of the house is from the opposite side of the river near the mill, standing on the site of one which existed in the time of the Conqueror; another picturesque view is from the main road, a short distance beyond the lodge-gate, looking up an avenue of fir-trees, planted at the beginning of the 18th cent. Entering the courtyard on the left are numerous excavations, hewn out of the solid rock, formerly used as stables, and on the right is the house standing on the edge of the rocks, and further on is the Chapel, built in the reign of Henry VI., and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; it was repaired in the middle of the 18th cent. by Mr. Greatheed, and again in 1874, when it was refitted for divine worship. In it is a mutilated statue, 8 ft. high, of the celebrated Guy, represented in armour of the time of the 14th cent. Below the chapel are what were the cells of the priests. The grounds about the house are most picturesque; near the fir-avenue, but at a lower level, are two springs known as *Guy's Well*. These were arched over by order of Richard Beauchamp. From here there is a gravel walk beside the rock, on which the house is situated, and out of which the basements are cut; next to them are the priests' cells under the chapel; and beyond is an excavation, known as *Guy's Cave*, at the entrance of which is a massive oak door. In the interior, on the

S. wall, about 10 ft. from the ground, is an inscription rudely cut in Saxon characters; it was discovered in the early part of the present century, and has been translated as follows: "Cast out, Thou Christ, from Thy servant, this burthen," and signed "Guttie." At a higher level is another path, which is known as "Fair Philis' Walk," where, according to the legendary tale, she was accustomed to saunter, lamenting the absence of her husband Guy, whilst he was all the time in close proximity to her.

The house itself displays no special architectural feature, but it contains a good collection of pictures principally of the Dutch school, comprising works by Cuyp, Van Goyen, Van de Velde, Van Eyck, Jau Steen, and others. There are also some paintings of considerable imaginative force, especially a large one entitled "The Cave of Despair," by Bertie Greatheed, son of the second owner of the property, a young artist of considerable promise, who died in Italy at the early age of twenty-two in 1804. Mrs. Siddons, when a girl, was for some time a companion to Lady Mary Greatheed, and there is a bust of her in the hall.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on the left of the Coventry road is **Blacklow Hill**, on the top of which, amongst the trees, is a monument erected in 1821 to mark the spot where Piers Gaveston was executed. It bears the following inscription:—"In the hollow of this rock was beheaded, on the first day of July, 1312, by barons lawless as himself, Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the minion of a hateful king, in life and death a memorable instance of misrule." Piers Gaveston, the haughty favourite of Edward II., was besieged by the barons in Scarborough Castle, and was obliged to surrender himself to the Earl of Pembroke. He was conveyed to Deddington Castle near

Banbury, where he was purposely left in custody under a feeble guard. This castle was soon assailed by Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, one of Gaveston's most furious enemies, as he had received a personal affront from the insolent favourite, who usually designated him from his swarthy complexion, by the name of "the Black Dog of Arden." The Earl of Warwick carried the captive to Warwick Castle, whither the Earls of Lancaster, Hereford, and Arundel, the heads of the party in league against him, at once repaired. It was decided to put him to death as a public enemy, without any regard to the forms established by law. Accordingly, he was dragged to Blacklow Hill and there beheaded.

His head rolled down the hill, and was picked up by a preaching friar, who carried it in the hood of his cloak to Oxford. Piers Gaveston's body was conveyed to King's Langley, in Herts, where, by the order of the king, it received a sumptuous burial, the head having been recovered from Oxford. It is remarkable that not one of the nobles who instigated Piers Gaveston's execution died a natural death. Amongst them, the Earl of Hereford, as he crossed the stream at the battle of Boroughbridge, was transfixed by the spear of a soldier who lay in ambush under the bridge and thrust his spear between the planks. The Earl of Pembroke was assassinated in France, in revenge, it is said, for the death of the Earl of Lancaster at Pontefract, and the Earl of Warwick is said to have been poisoned.

To the E., on the other side of the river Avon, is Old Milverton, with the small *Church* of St. James, rebuilt in 1880 on the site of an ancient edifice.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on the main road is Leek Wootton. The *Church* of All

Saints, originally granted to the canons of Kenilworth, was rebuilt in 1792, and thoroughly restored in 1889, when the chancel was rebuilt. *Woodcote*, standing in a park, is the seat of Lady Waller, and *Wootton Court*, the residence of F. B. Wright, Esq., J.P. About 1 m. N. are the Kennels of the North Warwickshire Hounds.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Warwick is *Sherborne*. The present *Church* of All Saints was built by the munificence of the late Miss Ryland in 1864 from the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., on the site of an earlier one erected in the middle of the 18th cent. It is a handsome stone building in E. E. style, consisting of a chancel with a chapel, nave, aisles, and a W. tower with a spire and pinnacles. The clustered columns in the nave are of coloured marble, the reredos is of alabaster inlaid with coloured marble, the font of white and coloured marble, and the pulpit of richly carved oak. In the chapel, S. of the chancel, is a high tomb of Caen stone to the memory of S. Ryland, Esq., and his wife. Several of the windows have good modern stained glass. In the churchyard is the shaft of an old cross. *Sherborne House*, standing in a park, is the residence of Mrs. Harvey Drummond.

A short distance to the S.W. stood *Norbrook House*, the residence of John Grant, one of the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot, and used by them as a rendezvous. Sir Everard Digby and other accomplices rested here for a short time during their flight after the discovery of the plot. A considerable quantity of arms and armour were afterwards found stored in the house.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is *Barford* on the banks of the Avon, which is

here crossed by a stone bridge, built at the end of the 18th cent. The *Church* of St. Peter, which anciently belonged to the monastery of Thelesford, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1844 in E. E. style. Beneath the W. window lies a much decayed free-stone effigy, and in the church are some monuments of the 16th and later centuries of unusual character. *Barford Hill* is the residence of C. A. Smith-Ryland, Esq., J.P.

Another mile S. is *Wasperton*, a village also pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avon. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt in 1843 in early Dec. style by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.; it has a handsome chancel screen of wood, and an old altar rail of wrought iron. The E. window contains stained glass designed by Pugin, and there is some old glass in the windows of the porch. In a meadow close to the church there stands an ancient hexagonal dovecot, a remnant of the law, or *mos pro lege*, which forbade any but the lord of the manor keeping pigeons.

Continuing by rail from Warwick, and passing the County Prison on the rt., and the Barracks and the village of Budbrooke on the l. (see *ante*).

At 26 m., is *Hatton* (Junct. Stat., with branch to Stratford-on-Avon, see Rte. 9). The village is 1 m. N.E. on high ground. The *Church* of Holy Trinity was entirely rebuilt in 1880, with exception of the embattled W. tower, which is a good specimen of 15th cent. work, with a fine Perp. window with six lights, filled with some excellent Flemish glass out of the old church; it contains a ring of six bells, all of which were cast or recast by the celebrated scholar, Dr. Samuel Parr, who was vicar here from 1783 to 1825, and

again recast in 1886. There is a tablet to his memory on the E. wall of the W. aisle. There are also several memorial tablets with inscriptions and epitaphs, both in English and Latin, by Dr. Parr.

Hatton House (J. T. Arkwright, Esq., J.P.).

The County Lunatic Asylum stands in the parish. About 1 m. to the N.E. is *Wedgenock Old Park*, one of the oldest in England, it was emparked by Henry de Newburgh, 1st Norm. Earl of Warwick, and enlarged by Thomas de Beauchamp in the reign of Edward III., but after the Civil War in the 17th cent. it was divided up into farms, and only a small portion now remains.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Hatton is *Haseley*. The *Church* of St. Mary is a small plain stone building with a 15th cent. tower, containing in the W. window some fine pre-Reformation painted glass illustrating the Annunciation, and three bells, one of which has an inscription to the Virgin in Lombardic characters. In a recess in the chancel is a high tomb with a brass to Clement Throckmorton (d. 1573), his wife, and 13 children. The figure of the lady is a palimpsest. The modern stained glass window by Hardman is to the memory of the present rector's mother. A portion of the old manor house still exists; in the porch are the initials of Clement Throckmorton and his wife entwined in a true lover's knot, and the date 1561. *Haseley Manor*, the present manor house, in a fine park, was built by and is the residence of Alfred Hewlett, Esq., J.P. *Haseley Hall*, standing in a park, is the residence of Sir James Sawyer, M.D., J.P.

30 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Kingswood* (Junct Stat., with branch to Henley-in-Arden, see *post*).

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. is the village of **Rewington**. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an interesting stone edifice. In the reign of Henry I. it was granted to the Abbey of Reading, and was held by it until the Dissolution. It was originally a small Norm. church, and its unusual plan is the result of subsequent additions—most of them of the 14th cent. It consists of chancel with a chantry chapel on the N. side, a short nave of two bays, and extremely narrow aisles. The tower rises out of the nave at its E. end, the nave itself being continued eastward for a short distance beyond it, with a shallow transept on the S. side of the tower. A fine carved rood screen divides the chantry chapel from the chancel. There are a 15th cent. pulpit and an elaborate communion table of the 16th cent., with carved bulging legs, and in the N. porch are the remains of a stoup. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the church is *Shakespeare Hall*, a half-timbered house, said to have been the residence of one of the branches of the poet's family.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Kingswood Stat. is **Baddesley Clinton**. The *Church* of St. James, mainly a building of the 15th and 16th centuries, was originally a chapelry attached to the Abbey of Kenilworth, but became a rectory about 1305 in the days of the De Clintons. It consists of a chancel, nave, and embattled W. tower. This tower was erected towards the close of the 15th cent. by one Nicholas Brome, a man of violent passion, as an expiation for a crime he is said to have committed. It is stated that he one day, finding the parish priest "chucking his wife under the chin," became so enraged that he killed the priest. He procured pardon from the King and Pope, but was enjoined to do certain acts in expiation. The walls of the nave

were also raised 10 ft. at the same period, and three bells placed in the tower, of which one certainly remains in its original condition. A tablet in the chancel records that it was rebuilt by Edward Ferrers in 1634. There is also a fine altar tomb to Sir Edward Ferrers (d. 1535), and Lady Constance, his wife (d. 1551); Henry Ferrers, their son (d. 1526), and Edward Ferrers, their grandson (d. 1564); and a slab in the centre of the chancel floor bears an inscription recording the fact that twelve generations of the Ferrers are buried there. There is some good stained glass in the E. window of the chancel, notably ancient heraldic shields of arms. Haywood, to the E. (some 270 acres in extent), is a remnant of the ancient forest of Arden.

Baddesley Clinton Hall (Mrs. Edward Heneage Dering) stands in the midst of an extensive and richly wooded park. It is one of the oldest of the manorial residences in the county, the moat—still in excellent preservation—dating in all probability from the Norman days, when the family of De Bisege resided there. In the middle of the 13th cent. the manor passed by marriage to the family of De Clinton of Coleshill, and in 1434 it came into the hands of Nicholas Metley, who by his will in 1437 disposed of it "for the good of his soul." Thus it came into the possession of John Brome of Warwick, whose descendant Constance, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Brome, carried it by marriage in 1497 to Sir Edward Ferrers, a direct descendant of the barons of Groby, and in this family it remains at the present day. Henry Ferrers (1549–1633) was a noted antiquary, and a friend of Camden and Sir William Dugdale. A considerable part of the house belongs to the 15th cent., and is built of grey sandstone. The chimneys are mostly Eliza-

bethan, and of brick. The only entrance is on the N.E. side, across an ivy-covered Queen Anne bridge, and through a gateway, beneath a fine embattled tower. There are good grounds for concluding that the outer oak door, with its massive hinges and wicket, was constructed in 1459. The courtyard has a row of half-timber gables on the S.E., but is now open on the N.W. The hall is a fine oak panelled room with a rich stone fireplace, and windows richly emblazoned with the arms of the Ferrers and their alliances. It contains a large oak dining table of the 15th cent. and other old furniture. The dining and drawing rooms, and nearly all the bedrooms, are also panelled with oak, and rich in carved fireplaces, family portraits, and stained glass. The banqueting room, with mulioned windows, over the gateway has some fine tapestry and old furniture, and the fireplace now in the hall was removed from this room in 1737.

In connection with the manor it may be interesting to add, that according to the manor rolls the family of Shakespeare held lands in Baddesley as early as 1389, and these in all probability were the remote ancestors of the poet.

A beautiful domestic chapel exists within the Hall, and at Chadwick End, beyond the confines of the park, there is a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to St. Francis, and a Convent of Poor Clares with a village school attached.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E., approached by a fine avenue from the Birmingham road, are **Wroxall Abbey** (J. B. Dugdale, Esq., J.P.), and the church, dedicated to St. Leonard. The foundation of this Abbey is said to be due to a miracle. In the 12th cent. the manor belonged to Hugh de Hatton, a son of Henry, Earl of Warwick, who was taken prisoner in the Holy

Land. In answer to a prayer for deliverance, St. Leonard, the patron Saint, appeared to him, and on his vowing to found a Benedictine nunnery, the Saint transported him, still in fetters, to Wroxall, where he met his wife, who did not recognise him until he had shown her half of his ring, which had been broken between them on his departure from England. Hugh fulfilled his vow, and a Benedictine priory for nuns was founded. At the Dissolution it was granted to the Burgoynes, in which family it remained until 1713, when the property was purchased by Sir Christopher Wren, who occasionally resided here. The Abbey is a modern house, built in Tudor style, and contains a good collection of modern paintings. In the garden are remains of the Chapter House and Refectory of the old Priory. The garden walls, which are of curious construction, are said to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren. The *Church* stands close to the house in the Abbey grounds; it is a stone building of the 14th cent., with a brick tower of the 17th cent. The E. window of five lights is Perp., and those on the N. side of the church are Dec.; in them are remains of some old painted glass. There are monuments to the Burgoynes, and to Sir Christopher Wren and his wife, dated 1773. The old village stocks still stand opposite to the entrance to the park.

To the N.E. of Wroxall is ***Honiley**, with a church of no special interest.

2 m. W. of Kingswood Stat. is **Lapworth**, the *Church* of St. Mary, in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, is E. E., Dec., and Perp. stone building with some extremely interesting Norm. or even Saxon remains; it consists of a chancel with a chantry chapel on the N. side,

Dec. nave with a Perp. clerestory. At the W. end is a raised chapel above an open porch, probably founded by Richard de Montfort in 1374. "This was a chapel built for the exhibition of some relics, of which the church was possessed. There are two spiral staircases, one for the approach and the other for the departure of devotees."—J.A.C. The embattled tower with a spire and a turret at N.W. corner is connected with the N. aisle by a covered vestibule; the communion table, of Elizabethan date, has massive urn-shaped legs. On the exterior are battlemented parapets, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. To the S. (2 m.) is *Bushwood Hall*, now a farmhouse, noted for being the birthplace of Robert Catesby, one of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators, who was killed at Holbeach in Staffordshire. Part of the old moat still exists. Near by is *Camp Hill*, said to have been a Roman outpost, from which a fine view may be obtained.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Lapworth, passing *Umberslade Park* with a large stone mansion erected from the designs of Thomas Archer, a pupil of Sir John Vanbrugh, at the beginning of the 18th cent., and now the seat of F. E. Muntz, Esq., J.P., is the village of *Tanworth*, on the borders of Worcestershire; it was anciently "Tanewotha," and previous to the Norman Conquest belonged to the Earls of Mercia.

The *Church of St. Mary Magdalene* is a large stone building, formerly a good specimen of Dec. architecture, but much "restored" during the last cent. It was again restored in 1881. It consists of chancel, nave with aisles, and a W. tower with spire; there are brasses to Margaret, wife of Andrew Archer (1614), Anne, wife of John Chambers (1650), and to Margaret, wife of Edmund Chambers (1666), the

latter two with inscriptions only; also mural monuments to members of the Archer family, who for centuries resided at Umberslade.

From Kingswood there is a branch line of 3 m. to *** Henley-in-Arden** (Stat.), an old market town consisting of one long street. The town and neighbourhood are very picturesque, many of the half-timbered houses being of great age. In early times it belonged to the De Montforts, but suffered after the battle of Evesham. The *Church of St. John the Baptist* is a late Dec. building, temp. Edward III., consisting of a chancel and nave with an embattled W. porch and a N. aisle, and an embattled tower with pinnacles at the W. end; the pulpit is of carved wood, with linen-fold panels. The old Guild Hall (now private dwellings) yet remains adjoining the church, and the old pewter is still used on public occasions. The officers of the court-leet, comprising the high-bailiff, low-bailiff, butter-taster, ale-taster and others, are also still appointed. There are the remains of an old market-cross consisting of a shaft, standing on a base of three steps; it retains the time-worn capital with four niches containing figures. The name of Shakespeare is perpetuated in Henley (8 m. from Stratford-on-Avon), but none of those bearing it claim any relationship with the poet.

Quite close to the town on the E. and separated by the small river Alne is the village of *Beaudesert*. At the top of a hill is *The Mount*, on which formerly stood a castle built by Thurston de Montfort in the 12th cent.; the remains of a moat can still be traced. The ancient *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated at the foot of the hill. It consists of a chancel with a groined stone roof, nave, and an embattled 15th cent. tower at the

S.W. angle. The walls of the chancel and nave are Norm., with windows of later date. The fine chancel arch (restored) is Norm. decorated with zigzag ornament, supported on either side by clustered cylindrical shafts with scalloped capitals, the E. window in the chancel as well as those on N. side are also Norm. The N. and S. doorways are Norm. Near to the latter is a mutilated Norm. stoup. In the tower are three bells, two of them being pre-Reformation. Richard Jago, the author of 'Edgehill' and a local poet of some repute, was born here in 1715. A fine view may be obtained from the summit of the hill, extending from the Malverns to Edge Hill.

2 m. further E. is **Preston Bagot**. The picturesque *Church* of All Saints stands on high ground; it is a Norm. building lengthened in the 14th cent. The N. and S. doorways and four small windows are Norm. The edifice was restored and again lengthened in 1878 under the direction of J. A. Chatwin. There is a small brass in the chancel to Elizabeth Randoll (d. 1637).

2 m. S., on the Stratford-on-Avon road of Henley-in-Arden, is **Wootton Wawen** (see Rte. 9).

2 m. W. of Henley-in-Arden is the parish of **Oldberrow**, which was transferred from Worcestershire to Warwickshire in 1896. The *Church* of St. Mary, a small stone building, was rebuilt in E. E. style in 1875. It contains some old glass supposed to have come from Evesham Abbey.

1 m. S. is **Morton Bagot**, with a picturesque *Church* dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a stone building of E. E. date, with small timber belfry, containing the two original bells in good preservation, but it possesses no architectural features,

2 m. N. of Henley-in-Arden is **Ullenhall**. The *Church* of St. Mary is a modern building, erected in 1875; the old parish church dating from 14th cent. being used as a mortuary chapel. It contains mural monuments to Francis Throckmorton (c. 1554) and the Earl of Catherlough (d. 1772). **Barrells Hall** (T. H. G. Newton, Esq., J.P.) stands in a well-wooded park; it was formerly the residence of the Earls of Catherlough.

Mr. Knight, the father of Lord Catherlough, was the cashier of the South Sea Company which ended so disastrously. Lady Luxborough, wife of Robert, Earl of Catherlough and Baron Luxborough, and sister of Queen Anne's famous Secretary of State, Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, lived at Barrells from 1739 to 1756. Her letters to the poet Shenstone, who, during her lifetime frequently visited Ullenhall, have been published, and give considerable insight into Warwickshire life in the reign of George II.

Continuing by rail from Kingswood

At $32\frac{3}{4}$ m. is *** Knowle** (Stat.). The small town stands on rising ground $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist, St. Anne and St. Lawrence, is a fine embattled Perp. edifice consisting of a chancel and nave, both the same length, a chantry chapel, aisles, and an embattled W. tower. It was originally erected in the reign of Richard II. by Walter Cook, a Canon of Lincoln, who also founded a chantry and guild here, the remains of the hall may be seen in a 15th cent. half-timbered house near the W. end of the church. The rood-screen is a good example of Perp. work, and the altar table is Elizabethan; there are also two old carved chests, each cut out of a solid tree. In the chancel are two piscinæ and two three-seated

sedilia; and in the S. aisle some old stalls with carved miserere seats. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Grimshaw Hall*, now a farm-house, a fine specimen of a timber-framed manor-house of the early part of 17th cent. The *Midland Counties Asylum for Idiots* is situated about 1 m. S. of the village.

2 m. S.E. of Knowle, passing *Knowle Hall* (G. A. Everitt, Esq., J.P.), is *Balsall*, or *Temple Balsall*, so called from the Knights Templars, to whom it was given in the 12th cent. by Roger de Mowbray. They built a cell here subordinate to the Temple in London, which afterwards became the property of the Knights Hospitallers. At the Dissolution the manor was granted to Queen Katherine Parr, and Queen Elizabeth gave it to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, from whom it descended to Lady Catherine Leveson, who, in 1670, bequeathed the property for founding a hospital for poor widows. The *hospital* is a large brick building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, closely adjoining the church. The *Church* of St. Mary is a fine early Dec. building, restored in 1849 by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., having a large interior consisting of a chancel, nave, without aisles or columns, with a modern roof, and a small modern tower at the S.W. angle. The chancel is approached by three steps from the nave, which gradually rises in stages, but there is no chancel arch. On the S. side of the altar are beautiful sedilia, piscina, and on the N. an ambry. The windows, which are all varied, have rich geometrical tracery, and that at the W. end is a beautiful wheel window of twelve compartments. There was formerly a porch to the S. door, and there are traces of other buildings at the W. end. The marks of the junction of the college buildings are

conspicuous on the E. end of the chancel, which was kept at a high level to allow a way from N. to S. of the church-yard when the buildings existed. To the W. of the church is an old building, which was probably the Refectory of the Knights Templars. Some octagonal wooden pillars which formerly supported the roof still exist, and there is a massive stone chimney at the W. end. Beyond these are traces of fishponds.

To the S. is *Chadwick Manor* (R. Ramsden, Esq., J.P.).

1½ m. S.W. of Knowle Stat. on the W. side of the line is *Packwood*; the *Church* of St. Giles, which formerly belonged to the monks of Coventry, consists of an Early Dec. chancel and nave, with a Perp. tower and a N. transept. The embattled tower at the W. end is said to have been erected by Nicholas Brome in the time of Henry VII. (see Baddesley Clinton). The S. porch is oak of the 15th cent. The brick transept, which is out of keeping with the rest of the church, was built early in the 18th cent. by Thomas Fetherston, to cover the family vault, and contains numerous tablets to members of that family. In the chancel are mural monuments to the members of the Aylesbury family, formerly the owners of *Aylesbury House* (A. Hughes, Esq.). The register records the marriage of the father and mother of Dr. Johnson in 1706. *Packwood House* (G. O. Arton, Esq.) is a half-timbered country house covered with rough-cast. It was for centuries the residence of the Fetherston family. Portions are as old as the time of Edward IV., but the greater part of the house was probably rebuilt during the Stuart period, and the N. wing is of the time of Queen Anne. The garden is very picturesque and symmetrically laid out with terraces, a maze, and clipped yew trees. On

the stables and other outbuildings are numerous sun-dials. Beyond is a well-wooded park. Adjoining the church is a modern farm-house on the site of the manor-house, still surrounded by a moat.

To the W. is the parish of **Nuthurst** with **Hockley Heath** on the Stratford and Birmingham road.

36½ m. ★ Solihull (Stat.). The extensive village, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., is situated near the river Blythe, a tributary of the Avon. The *Church* of St. Alphege is a large cruciform building, consisting of a chancel, nave with aisles and transepts; a tower, E. E. and Perp., stands at the intersection, and is surmounted by a graceful spire about 180 ft. in height; it was blown down in 1757 and subsequently rebuilt. On the N. side of the chancel are two chapels, one above the other. The upper chapel, reached by a short flight of steps, was probably the chantry chapel of St. Alphege, founded by W. de Odingsells in 1301; there are two windows on the S. side opening into the chancel. The lower chapel or crypt, with a groined roof, is lighted by narrow lancet windows, and contains an old stone altar. The chancel is early Dec., and in point of design is the most interesting portion of the structure. The two-light windows, with subdivided heads, are cusped in a peculiar manner (illustrated in "Parker's Glossary"). It contains a piscina, under a rich crocketed gable, and sedilia. This very beautiful chancel is similar in its details to the chancel of Buxted Church in Sussex, and was probably built by the same architect, John de Lewes, about 1290. The altar-table, with heavy bulbous legs, is Jacobean, the altar rails are of the same period, and also the pulpit. The S. transept, now used as the organ-chamber, was formerly the chapel of St. Mary,

and the N. transept the chapel of St. Katherine. The chapels at the E. end of the N. and S. aisles are dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket and to St. Antony respectively. There are interesting remains of old grisaille glass in the chantry chapel, and some excellent modern glass by C. E. Kempe at the W. end, including a large "Jesse" window. John Howman, better known as Feckenham, the last mitred Abbot of Westminster, and the eloquent champion of the rights of sanctuary there, was rector of Solihull for ten years.

There are several *brasses*, one under the tower arch to William Hill (d. 1549), his two wives Isabel and Agnes, and 14 children; and in the N. aisle to William Hawes (d. 1610), and Ursula his wife.

Solihull Hall, near the Rly. Stat., is "a wood-framed building of the latter part of the 14th cent., nearly perfect, with a very fine oak roof over the hall, but the ancient features are nearly all hidden, both within and without, by modern additions to convert it into a modern residence. It retains, however, nearly every fragment of the ancient hall."—J. A. C.

Malvern Hall, the ancient seat of the Greswolde family, stands in a park of 150 acres. The central portion was built by Inigo Jones and the wings by Sir J. Soane; the statues on the gate piers are by Cibber. *Berry Hall* (Joseph Gillott, Esq.) is a modern building. *Old Berry Hall*, 1 m. distant, is a very interesting half-timbered house with the remains of a moat.

The parish of **Shirley** lies to the W. on the Stratford and Birmingham road.

38 m. Olton (Stat.), a village with a modern *Church* dedicated to St.

Margaret. The Catholic monastery of St. Bernard, erected in 1873, belongs to the Franciscan Capuchins. mills, where the first Atlantic cable was made. The Rly. re-enters Warwickshire at

41 m. Small Heath (Stat.).

The Rly. line now enters Worcestershire, and passes Acock's Green (Stat.), to the N.E. of which is **Yardley**, with the *Church* of St. Edburgh, of mixed styles, having a fine Perp. tower and lofty spire. At Hay Mill are extensive wire

42 m. Bordesley (Stat.), suburbs of Birmingham, and reaches

43 m. BIRMINGHAM (Snow Hill Stat.), see Rte. 3.

ROUTE 8.

BLISWORTH TO FENNY COMPTON, STRATFORD - ON - AVON, AND BROOM JUNCTION.

(EAST AND WEST JUNCTION RAILWAY. 45½ m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Blisworth.
22½ m.	Fenny Compton.
29 m.	Kineton.
33 m.	Ettington.
38 m.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
41½ m.	Binton.
44½ m.	Bidford.
45½ m.	Broom Junction.

The East and West Junction Rly. starts from Blisworth Junct. Stat. on the L. & N. W. Rly. (see *H.Bk. for Northamptonshire*) and enters Warwickshire shortly before reaching

22½ m. Fenny Compton (Stat.). There is also a Stat. here on the Great Western Rly. (see Rte. 7).

29 m. *Kineton (Stat.), a small town, which was formerly of greater importance, as it once contained four churches and chapelries. The Church of St. Peter is a cruciform stone building. The tower at the W. end, with a fine E. E. doorway, was built in 1315, the remainder of the church was rebuilt in 1755; further improvements were made in 1877 and subsequent years, a vestry and organ chamber being added in 1895–6. In the aisle on the N. side is a dilapidated 14th cent. effigy of a priest. To the N. of the Stat. near the Warwick road is a well, named King John's, and close to the Stat. is a mount, called King John's Castle. Tradition says that the King once held a court, probably a court-leet, here. The Parliamentary forces encamped at Kineton the night before the battle of Edge

Hill (see *post*). At Little Kineton two farms, known as Battledon and Thistledon, mark the position taken up by them to receive the attack of the Royalists, and a large number of the slain were buried in two adjacent pits.

At Little Kineton are the kennels of the Warwickshire hounds.

Kineton House is the residence of Lord Willoughby de Broke. *Woodley House* (Hon. Richard Grenville Verney, M.P.), and *Kineton Manor House* (J. A. H. Thursby-Pelham, J.P.).

Near Kineton Holt a monument marks the spot where Capt. W. G. Middleton was killed in 1892 whilst riding in a steeplechase.

3½ m. S.E. *Radway*, at the base of Edge Hill. The *Church* of St. Peter was rebuilt in E. E. style on a different site in 1866. It contains relics of the old edifice, including a mutilated effigy of Captain Kingsmill, a Royalist killed in the battle, another of an ecclesiastic, and some old stained glass. *Radway Grange* (Rev. W. S. Miller) is a picturesque building in Tudor style, situated in a park of about 100 acres. It is said that part of ‘Tom Jones’ was written here by Fielding. A clump of trees in the park was planted by the great Earl of Chatham. On the slope above is an obelisk erected in 1854 to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Miller, who fought in the battle of Waterloo. At the summit of the hill, approached by a footpath from the village, is an octagonal tower

called the Round Tower (now an inn); it was erected with sham ruins about 1750 to mark the spot, where the King's standard was displayed before the Royalist army descended into the plains to give battle to the Parliamentary troops. This "ruin" was the work of one of the Millers of Radway Grange, when such sham "triumphs of time" were in fashion. The Rev. Richard Jago, Vicar of Snitterfield, published in 1767 a poem in four books, called 'Edgehill,' and refers to the then new paths and plantations, and to the ruins:—

"And oft the stately towers that overtop
The rising wood, and oft the broken arch
Or mould'ring wall, well taught to counter-
feit
The waste of Time, to solemn thought
excite
And crown with graceful pomp the shaggy
hill."

There is a fine view from the upper windows of the tower, extending on a clear day into twelve counties. A track, now overgrown, in the woods, is pointed out as that by which it is said the King, on the morning of the battle, drove down the hill in his "coach," before breakfasting in a cottage at Radway.

King Charles I. set up his standard at Nottingham on the 22nd August. The Earl of Essex, with the army of the Parliament, was at Worcester. From Nottingham the King marched to Shrewsbury, where he gathered an army from the neighbouring counties and from Wales, not inferior to that commanded by Essex. His object was to break up the Parliament, and for this it was necessary either to defeat Essex, or to outflank him, and so march upon London. The latter course was chosen. Charles marched from Shrewsbury to Kenilworth, but could not enter Coventry or Warwick, as both of which places were held by Lord Brooke and his troops. Meanwhile, Essex, who had

left Worcester, was pressing on the King by forced marches; but Charles turned the flank of the Parliamentary army by crossing the Avon at one of the fords between Warwick and Coventry, and thus advanced upon Southam, where the King stopped on the 21st of October. On the 22nd he proceeded, with his two sons, Charles and James, to the house of Edgcott in Northamptonshire, and slept there the night before the battle.

The **Battle of Edge Hill** was fought on Sunday, 23rd October, 1642. The main body of the army lay encamped on the S. side of the Cherwell, between Edgcott and Cropredy in Oxfordshire. Prince Rupert, with his horse, took up his quarters at Wormleighton. Prince Rupert, whose pickets stationed on the Burton Dassett hills had reported that the fires of the Parliamentary forces were to be seen in the valley of Kineton, sent a messenger to the King without delay with the news, and the addition that "he might fight if he chose." This resolution was taken, and it was at once decided that the Royalist army should take up its position along the brow of Edge Hill. The main body crossed the Cherwell at Cropredy at about 3 o'clock in the morning, and took the road through Mollington and Warmington to Edge Hill. The King's tent and the Royal Standard was displayed in the centre, where the 'Round House' now stands, whilst the right wing extended to Knowle End, and the left to 'Sun Rising.' Some of Prince Rupert's horse reached the top of the hill before 8 o'clock, and their appearance on the brow gave the first intelligence to the Earl of Essex of the proximity of the Royalist forces. The Parliamentary troops had been posted in the plain beneath Edge Hill, with the little town of Kineton at their back;

Essex himself occupied a rising ground, now known as "the two battle farms," Battledon and Thistledon. On his right wing were three regiments of horse; on his left five of infantry. His army, although about three thousand of the best men under the command of Hampden, were a day's march in the rear, in command of the greater part of their ammunition and artillery, numbered between twelve and thirteen thousand men. That of the King was superior by at least two thousand infantry and some troops of horse. Some of the best disciplined men were brought to Edge Hill by Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, the great Royalist leader in this part of the country, who had levied them at his own charge, and had dedicated all his children to the King's service.

Charles, as stated, breakfasted at a cottage in the village of Radway; and a small mount or hillock at Knowle End, which has been planted and preserved as a memorial, is pointed out as the spot to which he advanced in order to take a survey, with a "prospectglass," of the enemy which lay before him in the plain. Meanwhile preachers were seen to ride along the ranks of Essex's army, exhorting the men to do their duty. The King, who was clad in steel armour, with the ribbon of the Garter across his breastplate, and its star on his black velvet mantle, summoned his officers to the royal tent, and contrary to the advice given by his able commander, Earl Lindsey, the King allowed himself to be persuaded by the rash counsels of Prince Rupert, and determined to push forward his two first lines, and to meet the enemy half way. Had the King chosen to wait the attack of Essex in the strong position occupied by his army, his success could hardly have been doubtful. Before the army descended shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon the King

[*Warwickshire.*]

rode along the lines and exhorted his troops, and Lord Lindsey, or as some chroniclers say, Sir Jacob Astley, offered up the following prayer: "O Lord, Thou knowest how busy I must be this day; if I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me. March on, boys." The centre was composed of infantry under the divisional commands of Earl Ruthven, Sir Jacob Astley, Sir Edmund Verney, Earl Lindsey, and his son Lord Willoughby. On the left Lord Wilmot's horse regiments, Lord Carnarvon's pikemen, and Sir George Lisle and Colonel Ennis' dragoons, whilst on the right was Prince Rupert's cavalry. The King took up his position on a mound, now called the Clump, close to the road to Radway, whilst his two sons, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, then twelve and ten years old, were at Knowle End under the care of the Physician-in-ordinary to the King, Dr. William Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood. It is said that a bullet or two having fallen near the place where they were at first stationed, Harvey removed them to a somewhat greater distance from the scene of battle, and was afterwards found seated quietly under a hedge with the princes, reading Virgil. At the outset Rupert's cavalry encountered the enemy's left. Suddenly, however, Sir Faithful Fortescue and his men, who were in Essex's ranks, fired their pistols into the ground, and galloped into Rupert's lines. This defection is thus explained. He had been employed to enlist troops in Ireland and England, which were to be used for the King's service (with the consent of Parliament), in the north of Ireland. Fortescue was on the point of embarking from Bristol when the Civil War broke out. He was ordered by the Parliament to march across the country and to join Essex's army,

which he did. But being a Royalist, and conceiving his men had been raised for the King's service, he arranged to join Rupert as soon as possible. This desertion entirely confused the Parliamentarians; their left wing broke and fled before Rupert's troopers, and were pursued with great slaughter across the open fields for nearly three miles, as far as Kineton. Rupert, however, lost much valuable time in plundering the baggage of Essex's troops, which had been left in the streets; for in the meanwhile the left wing of the Royalists was driven back up the hill, and the centre was in confusion. John Hampden brought up reinforcements from Stratford-on-Avon to Kineton, and drove Rupert's cavalry back to the Royalist lines, where the infantry were making a desperate stand at a spot, now called "Bullet Hill," and aided by the returning cavalry they managed to hold their ground until darkness put an end to the contest. Earl Lindsey was mortally wounded, Sir Edmund Verney, the royal standard bearer, was slain, and the standard taken by the enemy, although it was afterwards recovered through the bravery of Captain John Smith. Nugent gives the following account of the re-capture. "The royal standard was taken by Mr. Young, one of Sir William Constable's ensigns, and delivered by Lord Essex to his own secretary, Chambers, who rode by his side. Elated by the prize, the secretary rode about, more proudly than wisely, waving it round his head. Whereupon in the confusion, one of the King's officers, Captain Smith, of Lord John Stewart's troop, seeing the standard captured, threw round him an orange scarf of a fallen Parliamentarian, and riding among the lines of his enemies, told the secretary that 'it were a shame that so honourable a trophy of war

should be borne by a penman.' To which suggestion the credulous guardian of this honourable trophy consenting, surrendered it to the disguised Cavalier, who galloped back with it amain, and, before the evening, received knighthood under its shadow." He was the last to receive knighthood on the field of battle. Oliver Cromwell, who was at that time a captain, was probably with the right wing of the Parliamentary forces, although Dugdale states that he was looking on at the battle from the church tower of Burton Dassett, and descended in a hurry by one of the bell-ropes, when he saw the left wing of the Parliamentary forces routed. The news of the battle was flashed to London by the Parliamentarians firing Burton Dassett beacon. Both armies kept the field during the night, and faced each other the next morning, but did not renew the fight. Both sides claimed the victory, and both offered up prayers for it; the accounts, however, given of the battle by each party are very conflicting, although their centre and left wing were driven beyond the Radway brook, the immediate result was in favour of the Royalists. Essex withdrew his forces to Warwick, whilst the King continued the march of his army to Banbury. The dead on either side, whose numbers were greatly exaggerated, but which seem to have been about thirteen or fourteen hundred, were for the most part buried between the two farms Battledon and Thistledon, on ground now called the graveyard, where relics have often been turned up.

The present appearance of Edge Hill so far differs from what it must have been at the time of the battle, that the country is enclosed, and that the steep western slope of the hill has been planted. The scene, however, commanded from the ridge, is in the main unchanged. The great midland plain is commanded

from the Malverns on one side, to Charnwood Forest on the other. The country is in sight through which both armies advanced before the fight. The Avon is seen at a distance of ten or twelve miles; its course being marked by the spires of Coventry, the tower of St. Mary's at Warwick, the spire of Stratford-on-Avon, and Bredon Hill in Worcestershire.

Charles I. was in the valley of Kineton again in the following year, when he met the Queen, Henrietta Maria, and a medal was struck to commemorate the event.

Descending the hill on the S. side at a little more than 1 m. from Radway is the village of Ratley, situated in a hollow on the Oxfordshire border, and almost surrounded by the Edge Hills. The *Church* of St. Peter ad Vincula is an E. E. and Dec. building of stone; the pillars between the nave and the aisle have no capitals, a somewhat uncommon feature. In the church-yard is a mutilated cross standing on three steps. There are numerous stone quarries in the neighbourhood. Above Ratley on the road to Warmington (see Rte. 7) is the site of **Nadbury Camp**, an ancient British entrenchment of about eighteen acres, which was probably occupied afterwards by the Romans. 1 m. S.W., *Upton House*, the property of Andrew R. Motion, Esq., J.P., is a large mansion situated in pretty grounds, in which are numerous old fish-ponds.

A short distance to the W. (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is *Edgehill House*, finely situated on the brow of the hill and commanding an extensive view. It was formerly a noted coaching inn ('Sun Rising'). Descending the hill on the left is the large village of **Tysoe**, it is divided into three sections, Upper, Middle or Church, and Lower or Temple. The

Church of St. Mary is a fine stone building, and contains portions of Norm. work; it consists of a chancel, nave with a clerestory and aisles, and a lofty embattled W. tower with pinnacles. A portion of the S. wall of the nave, and the handsome recessed arch of the S. porch are Norm.; the arches on the N. side and the chancel arch are E. E., whilst the clerestory is Dec. The chancel is Perp. with good windows. The octagonal font. is Dec., and on the sides are figures of the Virgin with the infant Jesus, and various saints. There is a mutilated figure under an ogee-shaped arch in the wall of the N. aisle, and a recumbent effigy in the chancel of William Clarke (d. 1618). There are several *brasses*, one of them of a priest Thomas Mestrue (d. 1463), and another of Nicholas Browne and his wife (d. 1598), with effigy of the latter only. The church was restored by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., in 1854 and a vestry added in 1872. In the church-yard is an old cross (restored).

On the hillside, near 'Sun Rising,' is a figure of a **Red Horse** roughly cut in the turf; it is a modern copy of an older one, but differing in size, which formerly existed opposite to the church, and which tradition says was made to commemorate the bravery of Neville, Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Towton in 1461, who killed his horse so that he should be forced to share the dangers equally with his men.

2½ m. S. is **Compton Wynyates** (Marquess of Northampton), one of the most picturesque and interesting mansions in the county. It was formerly fortified, but the fortifications were destroyed in the time of Cromwell; portions of the moat by which it was surrounded still remain, and is so secluded in a richly-wooded hollow that it is

concealed from view until closely approached. The house was built in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir William Compton, to whose family the lands have belonged since the time of Edward I. It is a harmonious combination of brick and wood, with numerous turrets, chimneys, and gables; some of the materials of the old ruined Castle of Fulbroke (see *post*) are said to have been used in its structure, especially the roof of the great hall and the richly-moulded brick chimneys. It is a quadrangular building, remarkable for the number of rooms, secret staircases and hiding-places, and surrounds a courtyard, entered under a porch with massive oak doors; above them are the royal arms of Henry VIII. supported by a greyhound and griffin. Opposite the entrance, on the rt., is the great hall with its fine timbered roof, and its minstrel gallery, and wainscoted throughout with oak. Adjoining is the dining-room, also wainscoted and having a plaster ceiling, richly ornamented with the arms of the Comptons. Next, on the S. side, is the chapel which is divided by a carved oak screen. The drawing-rooms are on the first floor facing the S. They are fine apartments, panelled with oak and having ornamented plaster ceilings. Each room has a door opening into the upper part of the chapel. Adjoining the chapel drawing-room is King Henry VIII.'s bedchamber. On the N. side of the house is the room occupied by Charles I. during his stay here. The council chamber is situated in the Great Tower, and is finely panelled with oak. Above it, approached by three separate staircases, is a room called "the priest's room," probably used by the Romanists during the time of the Rebellion as a chapel, for on a wooden shelf under the window are five crosses rudely cut, denoting

that it had once been used as an altar. Part of the building was carefully restored by the late Sir M. Digby-Wyatt about thirty years ago.

The grandson of Sir William Compton, who built the house, was created a baron in 1572, and his son was made Earl of Northampton in 1618. This Earl eloped with Elizabeth, only child of Alderman Sir John Spencer, a rich cloth-worker of Canonbury. He obtained access to the house by being disguised as a baker's boy, and it is said carried the daughter off in his basket. The irate father at first refused to acknowledge the marriage, but Queen Elizabeth brought about a reconciliation, and the Earl eventually inherited his large fortune. Compton, Bishop of London, was born here in 1632.

In 1644 Compton Wynyates was taken by the Parliamentarians after a siege of two days; in the following year the Royalists endeavoured to retake it, but were repulsed with loss, and it remained in the hands of the Parliamentary forces until after the fall of Banbury Castle in 1646.

The *Church* (dedication unknown) was almost entirely demolished during the Civil War, and was rebuilt in 1663 by James, the 3rd Earl of Northampton. It is a small building with a double nave and an embattled western tower, the interior of the roof is curiously painted with the sun and moon, symbolising Day and Night. There is a mural monument to Sir William Compton (d. 1663), who was Governor of Banbury Castle and Master-General of Ordnance, there are also several broken figures of earlier members of the family, which were recovered from the bottom of the ornamental lake in the grounds, including Sir William Compton (d. 1528), the builder of the house. He was knighted for his gallant conduct at the Battle of the Spurs.

2 m. further S., passing Winder-ton, with the modern *Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul, in E. E. style, erected in 1878 by the Rev. Canon Thoyts, is Brailes, a large village (4 m. E. of Shipston-on-Stour Stat. G. W. Rly., see *H.Bk. for Worcester-shire*), with one of the finest churches in the county, dedicated to St. George; it is known as "the Cathedral of Felford." This portion of Warwickshire, S. of the river Avon, being called by early writers "Felford," or land cleared of timber, in distinction to the Northern or Woodland district of the Forest of Arden (see *Introduction*). The chnrch consists of a fine chancel, a clerestoried nave of six bays with aisles, and a grand massive tower 25 ft. square and 120 ft. high, with an embattled parapet and pinnacles at the W. end containing a fine ring of bells. This grand edifice, 163 ft. in length, has, however, suffered considerably from drastic restorations.

There are a few fragments of Norm. work, and in the S. aisle are some good lancet windows with a curiously carved cornice above them. The fine clerestory is lighted by twelve square-headed windows of two lights each. The chancel has a Dec. window of five lights, also sedilia, and an ambry. A fine arch opens the tower into the nave displaying a Perp. window. The Dec. font is octagonal, richly carved with tracery. On the E. end of the nave is a modern bell-cot with a sanctus bell. In 1649 considerable alterations were made, when some debased arches were erected in the imitation Gothic of Charles II.'s time; these were pulled down when the building was restored in 1879.

To the N. of the village is an entrenched mound called Castle Hill, probably of British origin.

1½ m. S. is Sutton-under-Brailes. The *Church* of St. Thomas-à-Becket

is of stone with an E. E. chancel, with a curious 13th cent. window and nave, and a Dec. and Perp. tower at the S.W. of the latter. The chancel has the peculiarity, like in several other churches in Warwickshire, of sloping slightly to the N. When the building was restored in 1879 an early Norm. doorway was discovered. In the S. aisle are projecting stones, probably remains of the steps leading to the rood-loft.

About 2 m. S.W. from Sutton is Cherington. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist consists of an E. E. chancel and nave, with a Perp. clerestory, a N. aisle, and an embattled tower at the W. end. It contains a most remarkable 14th cent. altar tomb, with the effigy of a Squire in civil dress with the head supported by angels, and the feet resting on a lion; the sides of the tomb are decorated with richly carved recesses with trefoil heads, in one of which is a piscina. The whole is beneath a low ogee-shaped arch profusely decorated with crockets and mouldings. In the windows are some remains of ancient painted glass. *Cherington House* is the seat of W. P. Dickens, Esq., J.P.

About 2 m. S.E. of Cherington is Whichford. The *Church* of St. Michael is an interesting stone building, consisting of an E. E. chancel with a S. transept or chantry chapel, nave with a Perp. clerestory, a N. aisle, and a fine embattled western tower. In the chancel is a low side window, and an altar-tomb with a brass bearing an effigy of Nicholas Ashton (d. 1582), a former rector. The windows of the chapel contain some remarkable stained glass. Under a low arch is a stone coffin with a cross and an escutcheon of the Mohun family. The pulpit is entered from the chapel by a doorway in the wall. The S. doorway

is Norm., and on the E. gable of the nave is a sanctus bell in a cot.

Descending a steep hill at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cherington is ***Long Compton**, which lies in a hollow on the borders of the county (4 m. from Chipping Norton Stat., G. W. Rly., see *H.Bk. for Oxfordshire*). It is a straggling village which formerly had a weekly market, granted in temp. of Henry III. The *Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul consists of a Dec. chancel with vestry on the S. side, nave with a Perp. clerestory, a N. aisle, and an embattled W. tower. The S. doorway is Norm. The church was much "restored" in 1863 when the chancel screen and reredos were added. The blocks of alabaster, on which the symbols of the evangelists are sculptured, were found under the chancel at the time of the restoration of the church. At the entrance to the church-yard is a curious brick lich-gate with two rooms above it.

Weston Park (Earl of Camperdown), the house, a modern edifice erected in 1832 in Elizabethan style, stands on high ground in a well wooded park. It contains some good modern paintings by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner, and others, as well as some old masters. Here Ralph Sheldon, known as the "great Sheldon," formed a fine library in the 17th cent. William Sheldon, an ancestor, was the first to introduce tapestry-weaving into England in the time of Henry VIII. He sent one Richard Hickes to the Low Countries to study the art and to bring back workmen to the looms which he had set up at Weston and Barcheston. There are three tapestry maps, about 13 ft. by 18 ft. each, representing different portions of the central and southern counties of England, preserved in the York Museum. They bear the arms of the Sheldons, but were probably

executed after the founder's death in 1570, for the looms existed for fifty years after that date. There are also portions of two other maps in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The Sheldons were strenuous Royalists, and injured their estates by their loyalty to King Charles. Successive generations after the Restoration did little to repair the damage, and the mansion at Weston was pulled down about 1774, when Horace Walpole purchased these tapestry maps and presented them to Lord Harcourt, who mentions in one of his letters to Gough his intention to erect a Gothic tower at Nuneham to hang them in. The three of these maps subsequently became the property of the Archbishop of York (Harcourt), who presented them to the Philosophical Society in 1827.

On a hill 1 m. S. of the village, close to the road from Stratford-on-Avon to Oxford, are the famous **Rollrich Stones**, originally standing in a circle of about thirty-five yards diameter, and supposed to have been at least sixty in number. Many are now buried beneath the turf, and few rise above 4 ft. from the ground, excepting one, which is above 7 ft. About eighty yards off is a single stone 8 ft. 6 in. high, known as the King Stone, and four hundred yards S.E. are five large stones known as the Whispering Knights. These stones, with the exception of the King Stone, are in Oxfordshire. There are numerous traditions respecting them, one being that a certain chief being desirous of becoming a king was assured that he would do so if he once got sight of Long Compton. He gathered an army, and when approaching the town exclaimed :

" If Long Compton I can see,
King of England I shall be."

On uttering these words Mother

Shipton, whom he had offended, appeared before him and said :

"Rise up hill, rise up stone,
King of England thou shalt be none,"

and he and his men were immediately all turned into stones.

Dr. Plot, in his Natural History, Oxfordshire, commenting upon Camden's account, who thought the stones were probably erected by Rollo as a memorial of some battle, inclines to the opinion that they are the remains of a place for the election of a king, and that some of the early Danish invaders may have been inaugurated here; but it is more probable that the circle of stones surrounded a tumulus, which covered the graves of some prehistoric chiefs.

2 m. W. of Long Compton is **Barton-on-the-Heath** (4 m. E. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh Stat. G. W. Rly., see *H.Bk. for Gloucestershire*). The Church of St. Lawrence is of different styles, but has some Norm. remains, notably the chancel arch and the S. doorway, dating between 1100 and 1120 A.D. The quaint tower at the W. end is of the 13th cent. with a gabled roof. *Barton House* is a fine mansion, built by Inigo Jones.

1 m. S. of Barton, on the border of the county, is **Little Compton**. The Church of St. Denis, with the exception of the Norm. tower, was rebuilt in 1863. In the nave are some interesting monuments, chiefly flat stones placed along the floor, to the members of the Juxon family. These were formerly in the chancel. The fine old manor-house adjoining the church is noted for having been the property of Bishop, afterwards Archbishop, Juxon, the friend of King Charles I., and his spiritual attendant on the scaffold. The Bishop retired here during the

Commonwealth, and enjoyed his favourite sport of hunting. On one occasion the Bishop's hounds running through Chipping Norton church-yard during the time of public worship, gave great offence to the Puritans, and a complaint was made to Oliver Cromwell. "Pray," said Oliver in reply, "do you think that the Bishop prevailed on the hare to run through the church-yard at that time?" "No, and please your Highness, I did not directly say he did, but through the holy ground the hare did go at that time." "Get you gone," rejoined the Protector, "and let me hear no such frivolous complaints. Whilst the Bishop continues not to give my government any offence let him enjoy his diversion of hunting, unmolested." The manor-house itself is in good preservation and many of the rooms retain their ancient panelling. There are several memorials in connection with Charles I. and Juxon preserved in the house and also in the neighbourhood. At Chastleton House (see *H.Bk. for Oxfordshire*) are the Bible given by the King to Juxon just before his execution, and other relics; and at the Cottage Hospital, Moreton-in-Marsh (see *H.Bk. for Gloucestershire*), is the chair used by Charles I. during his trial. In the parish of Little Compton is the "Four-Shires-Stone," where the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Warwick, and Worcester meet.

2 m. N. of Barton is **Great Wolford**. The Church of St. Michael is a modern edifice. In the adjoining hamlet, **Little Wolford**, an old mansion, formerly belonging to the Ingram family, bears their arms and date 1557. A large part of the old half-timbered and stone house still remains; the hall has an open timbered roof and a Tudor fireplace.

In a field at the back is a chaly-

beate spring, under a canopy built of ancient fragments.

Proceeding N. along the Oxford and Stratford road at 2 m. is **Burnington**, with an E. E. *Church* dedicated to St. Barnabas and St. Nicholas.

1 m. further is **Barcheston** (1 m. S.E. from Shipston-on-Stour Stat. G. W. Rly., see *H.Bk. for Worcester-shire*). The village is situated on the Stour, which here divides Worcestershire from Warwickshire. The *Church* of St. Martin (restd. 1870) is an E. E. stone edifice built in the reign of Edward I., consisting of a chancel, nave with aisles, and an embattled W. tower, which contains two rooms supposed to have been abodes of anchorites. There are two *brasses* in the church, one representing Hugh Humfray, a priest in academic costume, dated 1530, and a monument with alabaster figures to the Willington family, dated 1555. Black letter copies of Erasmus "Paraphase of the New Testament" with chains are preserved, and the communion plate is temp. of Elizabeth.

Starting again from Kineton, at 1½ m. N.E., is the village of **Chadshunt**. The *Church* of All Saints is a plain E. E. building, with a Norm. chancel arch and N doorway; the roof of the nave is Perp., and has some carved oak beams. The tower was rebuilt in the 16th cent., and contains a fine ring of six bells of the 17th cent., each bearing a quaint inscription. There is a brass to William Askell (d. 1613) on the S. wall, and in the windows of the N. chapel is some curiously painted glass dated 1513, brought from a convent in Italy during the last cent. The font, with interlacing arcade enrichment to the bowl, is of the 12th cent. In the churchyard are the remains of an old cross.

Chadshunt House was formerly the seat of the Newsham family; in the park is the well of St. Chad, in which pilgrims used to bathe, and were said to be cured of their diseases.

1½ m. further is **Gaydon**, on the main road from Banbury to Warwick; the *Church* of St. Giles is a modern building in Perp. style. A 13th cent. stone coffin in the church-yard is the only relic of the ancient chapel which stood on this site.

2 m. N.W. of Kineton the Warwick road runs through the park of **Compton Verney**, the property of Lord Willoughby de Broke; it is richly wooded, and contains two large sheets of water, one on each side of the road. The house, approached by a bridge, was built in Italian style in the middle of the last cent. It contains many portraits of the Verney family, to whom the property has belonged since the 15th cent., a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherino, and two fine naval scenes of the battles of Camperdown and the Nile, by *de Loutherbourg*. The *Chapel*, which stands to the N. of the house, is a rectangular building in Italian style, erected in 1772; it contains numerous memorials of the Willoughby de Broke family, brought from an old Benedictine chapel pulled down when the present one was erected; it stood beside the lake, where an obelisk now marks the site of the family graveyard. On the high tomb in the centre of the chapel are recumbent effigies of Sir Richard Verney (d. 1630) and Dame Margaret his wife (d. 1631), and near the altar, under a canopy, is a marble bust of Sir Greville Verney (d. 1668). On the floor are a *brass* with figures of Richard Verney (d. 1536) and Anne his wife, with nine sons and four daughters, another with an incised figure, of Ann

Odyngsale (d. 1523), and a third to George Verney (d. 1594), but the brass is of later date, as it represents a Cavalier of the time of Charles I. The ancient stained glass was also brought from the old chapel, and is of interest. Much of it originally came from Italy; on one window is the date 1603, and on another 1634. The large E. window represents the Crucifixion, and the N.E. window (which has been mutilated), the Ascension. There are large single figures of saints in the centre N. window (St. George, St. Christopher, and St. Anthony), the side lights of the E. window (St. Leonard and St. Giles), and the centre S. window (St. Catherine [?], the Virgin Mary and St. Anne, and St. Margaret, to whom the former chapel was dedicated). The remaining four windows contain small scenes, the order of which has been disarranged at their removal from the old chapel. They are of two series, one from the Life of our Lord, and the other from the life of St. Catherine of Siena. There is much heraldic glass; the small groups of figures—Richard Verney (d. 1526) and his wife in heraldic surcoats, with their children behind them, at the foot of the side lights of the E. window, being especially interesting. Among the coats of arms to be found are those of Verney and Greville, their predecessors as holders of the title of Willoughby de Broke, while the family of Willoughby, the first bearer of the title, is recorded by their crest.

To the S. of the park is the small village of Combroke, picturesquely situated in a valley. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1867; it contains an old font, probably Norm.

To the N. of Compton Verney, and 4 m. N.E. of Kineton, is Moreton Morrell. The Fosse Way passes

through the parish. The *Church* of the Holy Cross (restd. 1886) is an E. E. stone building with a tower, the upper part of which was rebuilt with brick about a century ago. It contains a fine Jacobean monument, with effigies of Richard Murden (d. 1635) and Mary his wife, kneeling face to face under a pediment, and an angel supporting two shields. The parish chest is of considerable antiquity, and the lock of ancient workmanship. It contains, amongst other curiosities, a wooden pitch-pipe with a sliding stopper.

There are two springs in the parish said to have medicinal properties; the inhabitants call one leg-water and the other eye-water. One of them forms a petrifying well. *Moreton Hall* (H. H. Jones, Esq.) embodies part of an old Tudor mansion, in which tradition says Amy Robsart once stayed.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Moreton Morrell is Lighthorne. The *Church* of St. Lawrence was rebuilt in E. E. style, with the exception of the tower, in 1876, to the memory of the Hon. R. R. Verney, third son of the 9th Lord Willoughby de Broke; in a window on the S. side is some old painted glass, representing St. Sebastian, and in the mortuary of the Willoughby de Broke family is some good modern stained glass. In the parish is a petrifying spring.

1 m. S.W. of Kineton is the small village of **Butlers Marston**. The *Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul is a stone building with Norm. pillars; the tower is Perp., and the carved oak pulpit bears the date 1632. The *Manor House* (Major Hallowes) has belonged to descendants of the Woodward family since the time of Queen Mary. Richard Woodward and his brother, who supported King Charles, were both slain at the battle of Edge Hill. *West Meads* (Miss Andrews).

At another mile further S.W. is **Pillerton Hersey**, or Nether (or Lower) Pillerton. The name Pillerton is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *pillare* = to grind; there were formerly several mills in the parish. The affix Hersey is the name of the family which owned the manor in the time of Henry VIII. This family died out, and the property passed by marriage to the Dukes of Rutland, who sold it at the beginning of the century. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, large, airy, and light, consists of a remarkably fine E. E. chancel with lancet windows, the E. window being particularly fine, with slender shafts and beautifully carved capitals, a pillar piscina and two ambries, a nave with a good Perp. roof, aisles, and a W. tower. There are two pieces of ancient stained glass, one with the royal arms of Queen Elizabeth, with the letters E. R. in the chancel, and the other dated 1537, in the vestry.

1 m. S. is **Pillerton Priors**, or Over Pillerton; it takes its name from a Priory which once existed here. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was burnt down in 1666, and has not been rebuilt. The church-yard is, however, still used. From it a magnificent view of the surrounding neighbourhood can be obtained.

Another mile S.E. is **Oxhill** (4 m. from Kineton). The *Church* of St. Lawrence (restd. 1878) consists of a chancel, nave with clerestory, N. porch, and an embattled W. tower, with a ring of five bells; the building is chiefly Norm., and must have once been a very rich and beautiful example of that period; the two doorways are Norm., so also are two windows in the nave; the tower and clerestory are Perp. The font, with figures of Adam and Eve, and with representations of trees and flowers,

is late Norm. In the chancel are a low-side, or leper's window, and two piscinæ, and on the floor of the nave is a slab, with some curious verses to Daniel Blackford, a Royalist officer (d. 1681). The chancel screen was brought from Wormleighton Church. A few old benches, richly traceried, remain.

1½ m. S.W. from Oxhill is **Whatcote**. The *Church* of St. Peter consists of a chancel and nave, the walls of which are chiefly Norm. with 13th and 14th cent. additions. The N. doorway is also Norm., and the tower is E. E. In the chancel are several tablets to former rectors: one an incised slab with a cross and chalice to Thomas Nelle (d. 1485); another, a brass, with a mutilated effigy of William Auldington (d. 1511); and a third to John Davenport, who died in 1668 at the age of 104, after having held the living for over seventy years. The bowl of the font is probably late Norm. In the church-yard are the remains of an ancient cross, the top of which has been removed and a singular sun-dial with three disks, facing the E., S., and W., substituted.

Proceeding by rail from Kineton,

At 33 m., **Ettington**, or Eatington (Stat.). Adjoining the Rly. is the village of **Upper Ettington**. The *Church* of St. Thomas is a plain building, erected at the end of the last cent.

2 m. S.W. is **Lower Ettington**. There was formerly a fine church here, but only the tower, S. transept, and one of the nave arcades remain. In 1825 the transept was formed into a chapel and burial-place of the Shirley family; it contains an altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir Ralph de Shirley (d. 1327), and Margaret his wife, and a fine monument with figures of Robert, 1st Earl of Ferrers (d. 1717) and his Countess in their

robes, and of the Hon. George Shirley (d. 1787). *Ettington Park* (Servallis E. Shirley, Esq., J.P.), a country seat, which has belonged to the Shirley family for centuries. Dugdale states that it is "the only one in the county which glories in an uninterrupted succession of owners for so long a term of time." Henry de Ferrers possessed it at the Conquest, and from him Saswalo, or Sewallus, held the property, from whom the Shirley family are descendants, continuing in their family the name of Servallis. It has remained in the same family ever since. The extensive park is bounded on the W. by the river Stour, which here divides Warwickshire from an isolated portion of Worcestershire. *Lower Ettington House*, almost entirely rebuilt in 1862 by the late E. P. Shirley, Esq., retains some portions of an earlier mansion.

1 m. S. is **Halford**, on the river Stour, with a *Church* dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin; it was nearly rebuilt in 1862. The N. doorway and the chancel arch are Norm., the former having a curiously carved capital and tympanum. In the tower are three interesting bells, one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is considered to be of the 14th cent. *Halford Manor House* (T. Cooke, Esq.).

About 2 m. S.E. is **Idlicote** ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ettington Stat.). The *Church* of St. James, consisting of a chancel, with a mortuary chapel of 17th cent. on the S. side, a nave, and a turret at the W. end, contains a Norm. doorway and font. On the N. side of the chancel is a low-side window. The registers date from 1547. *Idlicote House*, formerly belonging to the monks of Kenilworth, is the residence of Lord Southampton, pleasantly situated and commanding extensive views.

1 m. S.W. from Idlicote is **Hon-**

ington, situated on the river Stour ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Shipston-on-Stour Stat., see *H.Bk. for Worcestershire*). The *Church* of All Saints, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt at the end of the 17th cent. in classical style. It contains a 17th cent. monument to the Parker family, and various memorials to the Townsend family. *Honington Hall* (F. Townsend, Esq., J.P.), a brick and stone mansion in Queen Anne style, standing in a wooded park, formerly belonged to the Parker family, but was transferred during the last cent. to the Townsends. In early days it was the property of the monks of Coventry. It contains a fine octagonal drawing-room.

2 m. N. of Ettington Stat. is **Walton House**, the seat of Sir Osbert Mordaunt, Bart., standing in a wooded park of 250 acres. This is a very ancient place, and comprised formerly Walton d'Eivile and Walton Maudit, or Morduit. At the Conquest they belonged to the Earl of Mellelt, the former subsequently became the property of the D'Eivile family; by marriage it passed to the Le Stranges, and then by another marriage in the reign of Henry VIII. to the Mordaunts, in which family it still remains. Walton Maudit also came to the Le Stranges and so to the Mordaunts.

The present house was erected in 1860 in Gothic style from the designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. In front of it is an artificial lake watered by the river Dene. The parish *Church* of **Walton**, dedicated to St. James, a plain edifice, stands in the park. It was rebuilt in 1750 by Sir Charles Mordaunt as a private chapel, and in 1842 it was enlarged by Sir John Mordaunt and consecrated as a parish church. In digging the foundations the remains of the Norm. church and the font were

discovered. In 1774 two Saxon jewels set in gold were dug up on the estate; one of them had an opal and two rubies, and the other, adorned on both sides with a cross between two warriors, had an inscription referring to St. Oswald, the patron saint of Worcester.

2 m. N. of Walton are **Wellesbourne Hastings** and **Wellesbourne Mountford**, adjoining places of great antiquity, given by the Conqueror to Henry de Newburgh; afterwards the former was granted by one of the Norman Earls of Warwick to Robert de Hastings, and the latter became the property of Thurston de Mountfort in the reign of Henry I. They were confiscated to the crown in the reign of Henry II. A weekly market was held in charter granted by Edward I., but it has long since been discontinued. The *Church* of St. Peter was originally built by Henry de Newburgh, first of the Norm. Earls of Warwick, and belonged to the priory of Kenilworth. It was almost entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the Perp. tower in 1847. On the floor of the chancel is a small but perfect brass to Sir Thomas Le Strange (d. 1426), with his effigy clad in armour. On the N. side of the chancel is a fine Norm. archway, which was the original chancel arch; it was removed to its present position when the church was rebuilt. There is a ring of six bells, some of which were brought from the convent of Trinitarian Friars at Thelesford.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Wellesbourne is **Newbold Pacey**. The *Church* of St. George-the-Martyr was rebuilt in E. E. style from the designs of Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., in 1882. Two Norm. doorways belonging to the old edifice have been inserted in the new building. In the nave is a monument to Edward Carew (d. 1668) and his infant daughter.

Newbold Pacey Hall is the seat of E. K. Little, Esq., J.P. Ashorne is a hamlet of this parish, where is the fine newly-built mansion of A. M. Tree, Esq.

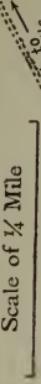
About 3 m. W. of Ettington Stat. is **Loxley**. The *Church* of St. Nicholas is a small stone edifice almost entirely rebuilt in the 18th cent.; there are, however, remains of a much earlier building; in the chancel there is some herring-bone masonry, possibly Saxon, and the first stage of the tower, at the S.W. angle, and the blocked-up arches on the S. side of the nave, are E. E. work. Near here are some entrenchments supposed to have been British work. **Loxley Hall** is the seat of J. C. Jones, Esq., J.P., F.S.A.

38 m. STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Stat., also another Stat. on the G. W. Rly. at the W. of the town, see Rte. 7). This town, pleasantly situated on the river Avon, is of considerable antiquity, and its name is evidently derived from A.-S. *strat* = highway, and a ford across the Avon. In an early Saxon period it belonged to the Bishop of Worcester, and a church existed here at the time of the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Richard I. a charter was obtained for a weekly market, and at the beginning of the 13th cent. other charters were granted for holding fairs. During the reign of Edward III. the streets of the town were first paved, and it was incorporated by Edward VI. in 1553. During the reign of Elizabeth, Stratford experienced two great fires which consumed two hundred houses, and again in 1614 more than fifty houses were destroyed by fire.

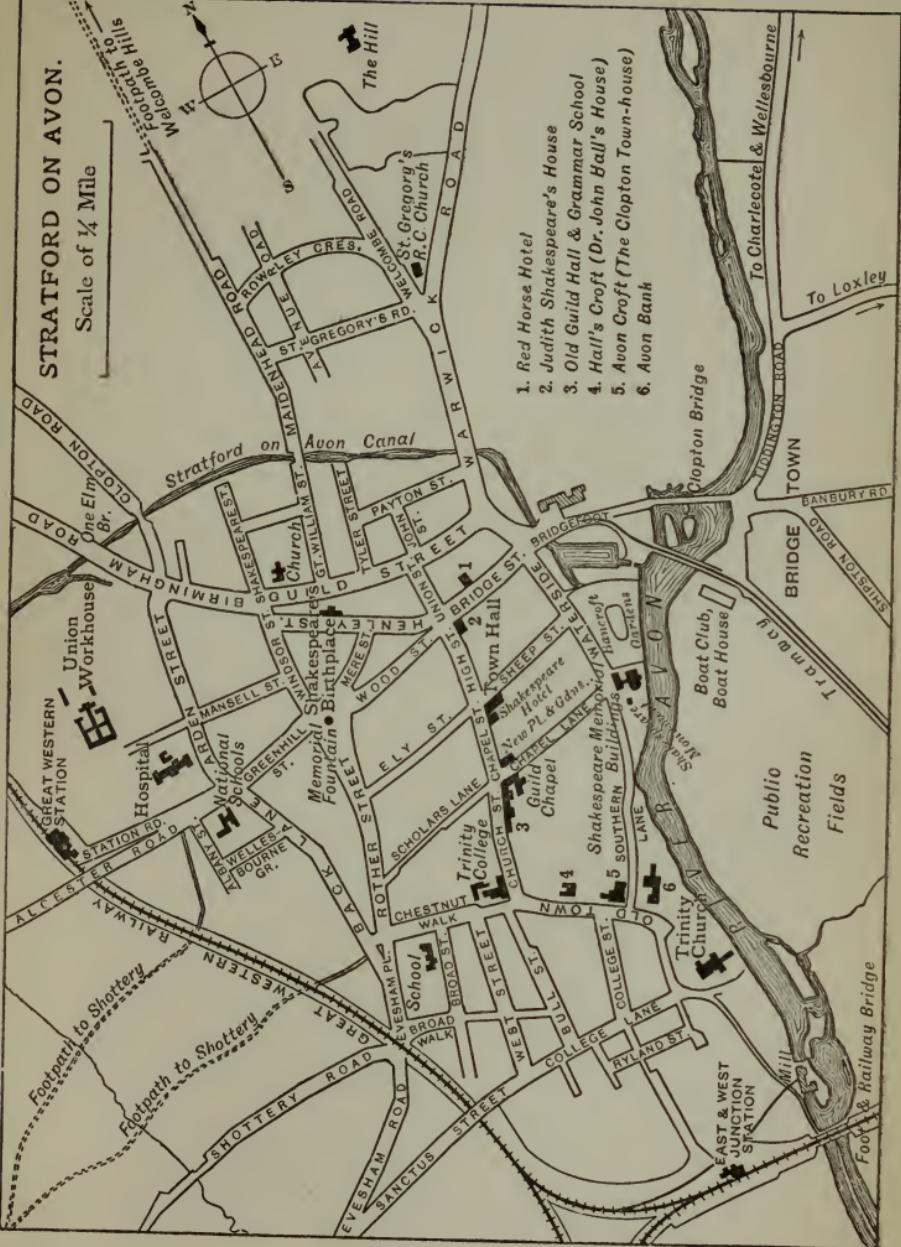
It is a picturesque and thriving town, and doubtless owes its prosperity to the thousands of visitors who flock yearly to the shrine of the immortal bard, although prior to the year 1769, when Garrick held the first Jubilee, little interest appears

STRATFORD ON AVON.

Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile



三
Hill



to have been taken in the town with regard to its association with Shakespeare. Now, however, as soon as a visitor enters Stratford-on-Avon he finds everywhere reminiscences and memorials of the great poet.

John Shakespeare, the son of Richard Shakespeare, a small farmer at Snitterfield and father of the poet, settled in Stratford about 1550. According to various accounts he was a glover, a woolstapler, and corn merchant, and carried on his business in Henley St. In 1557 he married Mary, the youngest daughter of Robert Arden, a substantial yeoman of Wilmcote, who brought him an estate called "Asbies." Soon after his marriage he was made a member of the corporation, and in 1558 was appointed one of four petty constables of the Court Leet. Three years later he filled the office of Chamberlain; in 1565 he became an Alderman; and in 1568 he was chosen High Bailiff. William Shakespeare, the third child and eldest son, was born on 23rd April, 1564, and his baptism is recorded in the register of Holy Trinity Church: 1564 April 26 *Guilielmus, filius Johannes Shakspere.* Little is known concerning the childhood and youth of Shakespeare, but he doubtless attended the Grammar School from 1572 to 1578, where he learnt "small Latin and less Greek." At the latter date John Shakespeare, meeting with reverses, was obliged to mortgage the estate of "Asbies," and it is said he then removed his son from school and employed him in his own business.

In 1582, according to the bond preserved at the Bishop's Registry, Worcester, William Shakespeare was licensed to be married to Anne Hathaway, who lived at Shottery, but no records exist as to where they were married. There were three children by the union, Susanna,

born 26th May, 1583, and twins, Hamnet and Judith, born 2nd February, 1585. The boy, however, only lived eleven years. Soon after the birth of the twins Shakespeare left Stratford and went to London. His departure from his native town has been ascribed to various causes, but the generally accepted reason is that given by Rowe, who says, "He had, by a misfortune common enough among young fellows, fallen into ill company, and, among them some that made a frequent practice of deer stealing, engaged him with them more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford; for this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought somewhat too severely, and in order to revenge that ill-usage, he made a ballad upon him; and though this, probably the first essay of his poetry, be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter that it redoubled the prosecution against him to that degree that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time and shelter himself in London."

The ballad attributed to Shakespeare, and which tradition says was fixed on the park gates at Charlecote, was found in a chest of drawers that formerly belonged to Mrs. Dorothy Tyler, of Shottery, who was born in 1698. It began:—

"A parliament member, a justice of peace,
At home a poor scare-crow, at Lordon an
asse."

And other lines are—

"So haughty was he when the fact was
confess'd,

He sayd 'twas a crime that could not be
redress'd."

* * * *

If a juvenile frolick he cannot forgive
We sing lousie Lucy as long as we live."

In "Merry Wives of Windsor" Sir Hugh Evans, speaking of Justice Shallow, says, "The dozen white

louses do become an old coat well," is a reference to Sir Thomas Lucy's coat of arms, which bore three luces (*pike*); and further on Justice Shallow says, "If it be confess'd, it is not redress'd; is that not so, Master Page?" Thus using the words of the ballad. It is not known precisely when Shakespeare first returned to Stratford, but in 1596 his son Hamnet died, and was buried in the parish church, and it is probable that he was present at the funeral. In the following year he bought the freehold of "New Place" (see *post*). About this period Shakespeare was constantly travelling with his players, and doubtless making considerable sums by his writings, as in 1602 he bought 107 acres of land near Stratford for 320*l.*, and in 1605 he paid 440*l.* for a portion of a lease of some tithes in the town. About the year 1614 the poet appears to have sought retirement at Stratford, but he did not live long to enjoy it, as in the spring of 1616 he was suddenly seized with an illness and expired on the 23rd of April, the day of his birth. Two days later, according to the entry in the Parish Register—*April 25 Will Shakspere Gent*—he was laid at rest in the Holy Trinity Church.

His wife survived him a little more than seven years, and was buried beside her husband's grave in the chancel of Holy Trinity Church. His eldest daughter, Susanna, married Dr. John Hall in 1607, and they had one child, named Elizabeth. When eighteen years of age she married Thomas Nash, and after his death she was married again to Mr., afterwards Sir, John Barnard in 1649. Lady Barnard, who died childless in 1670, was the last descendant of William Shakespeare, as although the poet's younger daughter, Joan, who married Thomas Quiney, shortly before her father's death, gave birth to three sons, they all died early in life.

The Church of Holy Trinity, picturesquely situated on the W. bank of the river Avon, and approached by an avenue of lime-trees, was a Collegiate Church from the time of Edward III. to the Dissolution. It is a cruciform edifice, consisting of a chancel, a clerestoried nave with aisles, transepts and a central tower with an octagonal spire. It is a building of mixed styles, the oldest portions being the E. E. tower, nave (the clerestory is Dec.), and N. aisle erected at the beginning of the 13th cent. The transepts are probably of the same period, but were considerably restored in the reign of Henry VII. by the executors of Sir Hugh Clopton in accordance with his will. The Dec. S. aisle was rebuilt by John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward III. (about 1330), and the Perp. chancel by Dr. Thomas Balshall, a former dean, at the end of the 15th cent. The N. porch is Perp., and the present stone spire was erected in 1763 in place of a wooden one, which had become decayed. The tower is 80 ft. high, and the spire 83 ft. above it.

The Monument of Shakespeare on the N. wall of the chancel consists of a bust of the poet under an arch with two Corinthian columns of black marble, supporting an entablature bearing his arms, and having a cherub on either side, and a skull at the top; beneath are the following inscriptions:—

JUDICIO PYLIUM, GENIO SOCRATEN, ARTE
MARONEM,
TERRA TEGIT, POPULUS MÆRET, OLYMPUS
HABET.

STAY, PASSENGER, WHY GOEST THOU SO
FAST?
READ, IF THOU CANST, WHOM ENVIOUS DEATH
HATH PLAST
WITHIN THIS MONUMENT: SHAKESPEARE,
WITH WHOME
QUICK NATURE DIDE; WHOSE NAME DOETH
DECK YS TOMBE

FAR MORE THAN COST; SITH ALL YT HE
HATH WRITT
LEAVES LIVING ART, BUT PAGE TO SERVE
HIS WITT.

OBITU ANO DOI 1616.
ÆTATIS 53 DIE 23 AP.

The bust was executed by Gerard Johnson, a “tombe-maker,” who lived near St. Mary Oyerie’s, now St. Saviour’s, Southwark, and was erected prior to 1623, as it is mentioned by Leonard Digge in the first folio edition. It was originally coloured, but in 1793 it was covered with a coat of white paint—this was removed in 1861, when sufficient traces of the original colours were found to enable them to be restored. Although the bust is somewhat poorly executed, and the likeness to a great extent destroyed by restoration, it is of great interest, as it is surmised that the face was modelled from a mask taken after death. A cast, said to be the original one, is now at Darmstadt. Immediately beneath the monument, within the altar rails, is the poet’s grave, with a slab bearing the well-known lines—

GOOD FREND FOR IESVS SAKE FORBEARE,
TO DIGG THE DVST ENCLOSED HEARE;
BLESE BE Y MAN Y SPARES THES STONES
AND CVRST BE HE Y MOVES MY BONES

To the left of this slab† and next to the N. wall is the grave of his wife, Anne, who died 6th Aug., 1623, with a Latin inscription engraved on a small brass plate, and on the right is that of Thomas Nash (d. 1647), the first husband of Shakespeare’s grand-daughter, Elizabeth Hall, with another Latin inscription, and the next two graves are those of her father, Dr. John Hall (d. 1635), and her mother,

† On the N. side of the chancel was formerly a charnel house; it was taken down in 1800, when a large collection of human bones were buried. It is said that the above lines were written by Shakespeare himself, who dreaded having his sepulchre violated.

Susanna Hall (d. 1649). The original verses on the gravestone of the poet’s daughter were obliterated about the beginning of the 18th cent., and an inscription to another person put on in their place, the original lines, however, were restored in 1836:—

WITTY ABOVE HER SEXE, BUT THAT’S NOT
ALL,
WISE TO SALVATION WAS GOOD MISTRIS
HALL.
SOMETHING OF SHAKESPEARE WAS IN THAT
BUT THIS
WHOLY OF HIM WITH WHOM SHE’S NOW IN
BLISSE.
THEN, PASSENGER, HA’ST NE’RE A
TEARE
TO WEEPE WITH HER THAT WEEPED
WITH ALL?
THAT WEEPED, YET SET HER SELFE
TO CHERE
THEM UP WITH COMFORTS CORDIALL.
HER LOVE SHALL LIVE, HER MERCY
SPREAD,
WHEN THOU HA’ST NE’RE A TEARE
TO SHED.

Near the N. wall is the altar-tomb of Dr. Thomas Balshall (d. 1491), a dean here when the church was collegiate and the builder of the present chancel. Behind this, against the E. wall, is a monument to John Combe (d. 1614), the friend of Shakespeare, with his effigy carved in alabaster, under an arch supported by Corinthian columns, and on the N. wall is a monument with two busts in white marble of Richard Combe and Judith Combe (d. 1649). On the S. side of the altar is a monument, with a bust, by Rysbrack, of James Kendall (d. 1751). The stained glass in the E. window was inserted in 1895, and a window on the N. side, representing the “Seven Ages of Man,” was presented by American visitors in 1885. The choir-stalls have grotesque carvings on the misericord seats. In the W. wall of the S. transept, over the tomb of Richard Hill (d. 1593), is an interesting inscription. The stained glass window, unveiled in 1896 by Mr.

Bayard, the then American Minister, is another gift from American visitors. The chancel screen, now across the chancel archway, originally stood in the nave, and the original screen stands in the N. transept and forms the vestry.

At the end of the N. aisle, formerly the chapel of our Lady the Virgin, is filled with monuments to the Clopton family. The oldest is an altar-tomb under a recessed arch, without any name. It is supposed to be the tomb for Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in 1492—but he was buried in St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

Opposite is an altar-tomb with effigies of William Clopton (d. 1592) and Anne his wife (d. 1596). Between them is a large monument to George Carew, Earl of Totnes and Baron of Clopton (d. 1629), and his countess (d. 1636), with effigies in coloured alabaster beneath an arch supported by Corinthian columns and adorned with military emblems. Against the N. wall of this aisle is a memorial tablet to the Hart family, descendants of Shakespeare's sister Joan. Near to it are some fragments of stained glass to the memory of Thomas Balshall, D.D., whose tomb is in the chancel.

At the E. end of the S. aisle was formerly a chapel dedicated by John de Stratford to St. Thomas à Becket, the steps leading to it still remain. The old altar stone now forms part of the altar in the chancel, and at the W. end of this aisle are preserved the canopies of the sedilia from the chapel, and the old font in which Shakespeare is said to have been baptized. The fine window at the W. end of nine lights is Perp., and filled with stained glass, represents the twelve apostles. At the W. end of the N. aisle is a glass case containing the old register, open at the entries of the baptism and burial of Shakespeare, and also an old chained Bible. The church

was restored (1898) and the floor relaid under the direction of G. F. Bodley, A.R.A.

In the reign of Edward III. Ralph de Stratford (afterwards Bishop of London) erected a substantial college for the priests adjoining the W. side of the churchyard. After the Dissolution the house was granted to John, Earl of Warwick, and subsequently sold to John Combe, the friend of Shakespeare, who lies buried near to him in the chancel of the church. The buildings were taken down at the end of the last century.

The **Guild Hall**, situated in Church St., is a half-timbered building, erected towards the end of the 13th cent., but considerably altered early in the 15th cent. It was used by a powerful fraternity, partly religious and partly civil, called the Guild of the Holy Cross. It is not known when it was first instituted, but it was in such a flourishing condition in the 13th cent. that it obtained permission to erect a chapel and hospital for its use; and with it from an early date a school was connected, which in 1482 was endowed by Thomas Jolyffe, a priest to the Guild.

The Hall—a long room on the ground-floor—is of special interest to the student of Shakespeare, as it was here in all probability that the poet, whilst a youth, first saw a performance given by the itinerant players, and imbibed an early taste for theatrical entertainments. The Hall was used for feasts and meetings by the fraternity, until it and its funds were confiscated at the Dissolution; but in 1553 it was restored to the town by Edward VI., and became the place of meeting of the Town Council until its removal to the Town Hall; the school, however, continues to occupy the first-floor, and has from that time been known as King Edward

VI. Grammar School. At some remote period the Hall was partitioned into three compartments, but it was restored to its original condition in 1894, when, by the removal of some woodwork, a mural painting, representing the Crucifixion and coats of arms, were discovered. The room at right angles to the Hall is known as the armoury; it has some fine Jacobean panelling and a large painting of the Royal arms with the date 1660. Half way up a narrow staircase is a small room called the Munitment Room, and at the top is the King Edward VI. School. The head master's room, formerly known as the Council Chamber, has on its walls frescoes of two large roses, one white with a red centre, and the other red with a white centre, probably painted to commemorate the union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York. Next is the Mathematical Room, and beyond the old Latin Room, in which Shakespeare received his instruction. Both these rooms, now thrown into one, have high open roofs with large rough-hewn tie-beams. The half-timbered building at the back was in early times the Pedagogue's house, but now much modernised, and used as class-rooms.

The Guild Chapel, dedicated to the Holy Cross, joins the Guild Hall and stands at the corner of Church St. and Chapel Lane. It is a stone building, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and an embattled tower, and was founded by Robert de Stratford in 1269. The present chancel dates from the middle of the 14th cent., and the nave was rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII. The interior walls were formerly decorated with frescoes, which were discovered whilst the chapel was being repaired in 1804; they represented

[*Warwickshire.*]

the Finding of the Holy Cross, the Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, the combat between St. George and the Dragon, and the Day of Judgement. They were all whitewashed over again in the same year, but not before drawings of them had been made.

At the opposite corner of Chapel Lane is the site of **New Place**. The house, which formerly stood here, was built for Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII., and was known as the Great House. In 1597 it was purchased by Shakespeare for the sum of sixty pounds, as it was "in great ruyne and decay and unrepayred." He repaired it and gave it the name of New Place. It had two gardens, viz., the "great garden" planted as an orchard, and the small one near to the house, which contained the celebrated mulberry-tree. On the death of Shakespeare, at New Place on 23rd April, 1616, the property was left by the poet's will to his daughter Susanna Hall. In 1643 Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., arrived at Stratford accompanied by a body of troops, and took up her abode at New Place. The Queen, after staying here three days, left, escorted by Prince Rupert, for Kineton to meet the King. Susanna Hall died at New Place in 1649, and the property passed to her daughter, Mrs., afterwards Lady, Barnard. After her death in 1692 the property came back again to the Clopton family, but in 1753 it was sold to the Rev. Francis Gastrell, vicar of Frodsham, who, judged by his actions, had no reverence for the immortal bard. He cut down the mulberry-tree, because it was an object of curiosity to visitors, and because he was compelled to pay poor rates whilst he was absent at Lichfield, in a fit of rage he had the buildings razed to the ground, sold

the materials, and left Stratford amidst the rage and curses of its inhabitants. In 1861 the ground was purchased by public subscription and vested in trustees, who laid it out as a garden. There are a few traces of the foundations of the old house, and the well belonging to it still exists.

The house adjoining New Place is known as **Nash's House**. It was the property of Thomas Nash, the first husband of the poet's granddaughter, Elizabeth Hall, to whom he bequeathed it at his death. It was purchased by subscription at the same time as New Place, and has been converted into a Museum, where various relics connected with the poet and his relations are preserved. Other houses in Chapel St. are known as Shaw's House, a friend of Shakespeare, and a witness of his will, and Hathaway's House, descendants of the poet's wife.

At the end of Chapel St. and corner of Sheep St. is the **Town Hall**, a classic building erected in 1767 on the site of an older one built in 1633. It formerly stood on pillars with an open space for a market beneath, but this was enclosed in 1863, and now forms part of the municipal offices. The statue of Shakespeare, in a niche on the N. front, was presented by Garrick in 1769—the year of the Jubilee (see *post*). On the first floor is a spacious room containing a portrait of Shakespeare by *B. Wilson*, and another of Garrick by *Gainsborough*, both presented by Garrick; there are also portraits of Queen Anne (a copy) and of the 3rd Duke of Dorset, by *Romney*, and a painting, "A Family Tea Party," by *Hogarth*. The Corporation possesses four interesting silver-gilt maces, the earliest being late 15th cent.

Proceeding along High St., a con-

tinuation of Chapel St., on the right-hand side is an old house, interesting to Americans. It has a carved wood-work front of the 16th cent., and was built by Thomas Rogers, an Alderman, whose daughter, Katherine, was married to John Harvard; their son went to America and became the founder of the Harvard College. At the end of High St. and corner of Bridge St. is **The Cage**, where Judith, the younger daughter of Shakespeare, resided for some time; her husband, Thomas Quiney, carried on the business of a vintner here. The house bears its name from its standing on the site of the lock-up. Turning to the right is Bridge St., which leads to the river and the Clopton Bridge, and on the left side of the street is the Red Horse Inn, where Washington Irving wrote his description of Stratford in the 'Sketch Book.'

To the left is Henley St., and on the right-hand side of which is the far-famed **Birth Place**. It consists of two half-timbered houses of two stories connected together. In 1552 John Shakespeare, father of the poet, was living in a house in Henley St., which is believed to be the west one of the two. In 1556 he purchased the adjoining house and used it as his shop for the sale of wool, and in 1575 he purchased the Birth Place in which he was living. At the death of John Shakespeare these houses descended to the poet, and at the decease of his mother in 1608 he allowed his sister, Joan Hart, to reside at the Birth Place, and according to his will left it to her during her life. At her death in 1646 it passed to Susanna Hall, the poet's elder daughter, who had already possessed the wool-shop, and from her both premises passed to her daughter Elizabeth, afterwards Lady Barnard. She in turn, dying child-

less, bequeathed them to her kinsman, Thomas Hart, grandson of Joan. In this family the houses remained until 1806, when they were sold to Thomas Court, and after his death the premises were purchased by a Committee of Trustees for the benefit of the nation. Up to that time the houses had gone through many vicissitudes. As early as 1603 the wool-shop was converted into an inn known as the "Maydenhead," and the Birth Place was at the end of the 18th cent. a butcher's shop. In 1857-8 the houses were carefully repaired and restored as nearly as possible to their original condition, and some adjoining cottages were pulled down. The door of the Birth Place opens into the sitting-room, and at the back are the kitchen and two smaller rooms. Beneath is a small cellar, which is probably in its original state. An oak staircase leads to the Birth-room facing the street. It is a small room with white-washed walls, greatly disfigured with names of visitors scrawled all over them. Amongst them, however, may be traced the signatures of Edmund Kean, Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Mark Lemon, and other men of note, whilst amongst the names scratched on the glass of the windows is that of Sir Walter Scott. In the room at the back is a painting of the poet, probably copied from the bust in the church; it was given by Mrs. Hunt in 1862.

A small staircase from this room leads to the attic. The wool-shop is now a **Museum**. On the ground-floor are the oak desk from the Grammar School, at which the poet is said to have sat when a boy, deeds connected with the Shakespeare family and other relics. On the upper floor is a collection of the various editions of Shakespeare's plays, chiefly collected by the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, old documents, including records of the

Guild of the Holy Cross, and a letter from Richard Quiney to Shakespeare, dated 1598, asking for the loan of 30*l.*—the only letter to the poet known to exist. There are also numerous paintings, engravings connected with the poet, and a photograph of the Darmstadt mask, taken after death.

In the middle of Rother Market† (*rhöder*, A.-S. = cattle), stands a modern erection, a **Memorial Fountain**, presented in 1887 by the late George Washington Childs, of Philadelphia. It combines a clock-tower with chimes, as well as a fountain, and was designed by J. A. Cossins, of Birmingham.

The river Avon, which here has a stretch of water of about seven miles available for boating, is crossed by an old stone **Bridge** built by Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VII. In 1643 one of the arches was broken down by the Parliamentarian forces to prevent the Royalists crossing the river.

Standing in pleasing grounds, prettily situated on the bank of the river between the bridge and the church, is the **Shakespeare Memorial**, a Gothic building, designed by W. F. Unsworth, comprising a theatre, library, picture gallery, and a central tower.

The first efforts for erecting a theatre at Stratford to the memory of Shakespeare are due to Charles

† "Rother Market." The name of this market is interesting in connection with a passage in 'Timon of Athens,' Act IV., scene 3, where the words—

"It is the pasture lords the *brother's* sides,
The want that makes him lean,"
were a standing difficulty to Shakesperian scholars, until the palmary emendation of *rother* (an ox, or cattle) for "brother" made the meaning clear.

Mathews. In a playbill of a performance given by him at the Town Hall, on 20th December, 1820, is a footnote stating—"At the conclusion of the evening's entertainment, Mr. Mathews will have the honour of submitting to the audience the nature of some proposals that have been suggested for the purpose of erecting in the form of a Theatre at Stratford, a national monument and mausoleum to the immortal memory of Shakespeare." Nothing, however, appears to have been done until 1875, when the late Mr. C. E. Flower presented the site of the present building, and materially assisted the Memorial Fund which was then started. On 23rd April, 1877, the three hundred and twelfth anniversary of the poet's birth, the foundation stone was laid, and exactly two years later, the **Theatre**, which will hold nearly 900 persons, was opened with a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing," in which the late Lady Theodore Martin (Helen Faucit) took part. Shakespeare's birthday has since been annually celebrated by a performance of one of his plays. The drop-scene, painted by W. R. Beverley, represents the Globe Theatre and the Bear Garden at Southwark. The **Library** on the ground-floor contains a collection of early editions of Shakespeare's plays and other works connected with the poet and his times.

The staircase, constructed of Caen stone and Purbeck marble, and lighted by stained glass windows representing the "Seven Ages of Man," leads to the **Picture Gallery**, containing portraits of Shakespeare, and famous actors and actresses, and paintings representing the plays, many of which were executed for the Boydell Shakespeare Gallery. Amongst the principal ones are "The Death of Cardinal Beaufort," by Sir Joshua Rey-

nolds, P.R.A.; "Hubert and Prince Arthur," by James Northcote, R.A.; "Fanny Kemble," by H. P. Briggs, R.A.; "John Kemble," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.; "Earl of Southampton," by Paul Van Somer; "David Garrick and his Wife," by J. Zoffany, R.A., and seven pictures by Robert Smirke, R.A. Amongst the various portraits of Shakespeare is "The Droeshout Original Portrait"; considered to be the original painting from which the well-known portrait in the folio editions was copied by Martin Droeshout. It bears in the right-hand corner "William Shakespeare, 1609." The "Davenant bust" was bequeathed by Sir Richard Owen. In the grounds is a statue of Shakespeare with statues of four of his principal characters—Lady Macbeth, Hamlet, Prince Hal, and Sir John Falstaff, personifying tragedy, philosophy, history, and comedy. The group was executed and presented by Lord Ronald Gower in 1888.

On the N. side of the Memorial Buildings was the Bancroft, a corruption of Bank croft or river meadow, where in 1769 an amphitheatre was erected, and the first Jubilee celebration in honour of Shakespeare was held under the direction of David Garrick. In 1867, the grounds were converted into the Bancroft Gardens, at the expense of the late Mr. C. E. Flower.

1 m. W. of Stratford, by a pleasant footpath across the fields, is **Shottery**, the birthplace of Ann Hathaway, the wife of Shakespeare. The cottage, a picturesque half-timbered building with a thatched roof, in which it is reputed she was born, was purchased by the trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace in 1892. It has been restored as far as possible to its original state, and the rooms, with a curious old bedstead

and other relics, are now open to the public.

1 m. N. of Stratford stands *Clopton House* (Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., High Steward of the Borough), the manor-house of the Clopton family for several centuries. It was probably erected at the latter part of the 15th cent., but the only portion of that date existing is the entrance porch at the back of the house; there was formerly a moat, but it has been filled up. The S. and E. part of the house was reconstructed by Sir Edward Walker, temp. Charles II. about 1665, and restored about forty years ago. The panelled dining-room has some stained glass of the 16th cent., with the arms of the Cloptons, and numerous portraits of the family. The fine oak staircase is Jacobean. In the attics is a room with scriptural texts in black letter on the wall, at one time used as a chapel by the Romanists. Pope Sixtus IV. granted to John Clopton and his heirs in 1474 a license to have mass in a private chapel; the room opposite to it was the priest's chamber. In 1605, Ambrose Rokewood was residing at Clopton, and here the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot were accustomed to assemble from time to time. After its failure, a number of goods and chattels belonging to Ambrose Rokewood were discovered in the attics and forfeited to the Crown. An inventory of them is exhibited in the Museum of the Shakespeare Birthplace. In the garden are a succession of small fish-ponds, and beyond them is a spring in which Margaret Clopton (d. 1688) is supposed to have drowned herself. Scene 2 of the introduction of "The Taming of the Shrew" is said to be represented as taking place at Clopton House.

To the E. of Clopton are the *Welcombe Hills*, the scene of encounters between the Britons and

the Saxons, and the earthworks here, known as *The Dingles*, were probably erected by the latter. The obelisk of Cefn stone, a conspicuous landmark, 120 ft. high, was erected in 1875 to the memory of Mr. Mark Philips. *Welcombe Lodge* (Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart.), a modern mansion in Elizabethan style, was built by Mr. Philips in 1869 on the site of an earlier house, which was the residence of the Combe family, the friends of Shakespeare, whose monuments are in the chancel of Stratford Church.

About 4 m. N. of Stratford is the village of *Snitterfield*, standing on high ground, and commanding extensive views. Henry Shakespeare, the poet's uncle, lived here; and both he (d. 1596) and his wife were buried here. The *Church of St. James* (restored in 1882) is a Perp. stone building, chiefly of the 13th and 14th centuries, consisting of a chancel, nave with aisles, and an embattled W. tower. There is some curiously carved woodwork in the chancel; and in the S. aisle are a piscina and an ambry. The 14th cent. octagonal font has a carved head at each angle, one being that of a bishop with his mitre. The poet, Richard Jago, who was for many years vicar of this parish, died here in 1781, and was buried in the church. There are large lime-trees and an old yew-tree in the churchyard, and in the vicarage garden three birch-trees, known as "The Three Ladies," and supposed to have been planted by Jago's daughters. Below the vicarage is a pool which was formerly a piece of ornamental water belonging to old Snitterfield Hall, taken down about 1820. Shakespeare's grandfather occupied some land in the parish. King's Lane, so named from Charles II. having escaped along it as groom to Miss Jane Lane after the *bittl*, of Worcester, is in the parish. *Iugon*

Grange (R. J. Attye, Esq., J.P.) lies in a hollow to the S.

2 m. N.E. of Stratford is the village of **Alveston** on the banks of the Avon. The *Church* of St. James is a modern building in E. E. style. The chancel of the old church, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant, still remains, containing an interesting effigy of Nicholas Lane (d. 1595). *Alveston Hall* (C. J. Townsend, Esq.).

About 1 m. further is **Hampton Lucy**, also beside the river Avon. The parish was formerly known as Bishop's Hampton, it having belonged to the Bishops of Worcester, but on being given by Queen Mary to the Lucy family its name was at a subsequent period changed to Hampton Lucy, for Dugdale calls it Hampton-on-Avon. The *Church* of St. Peter was rebuilt in 1826 in Dec. style, and the apse of the chancel added by the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., in 1858.

At a short distance from here, on the summit of rising ground called Castle Hill, once stood **Fulbroke Castle**, built of brick and stone in the reign of Henry VI. by the Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV., within a park which he had enclosed. After the death of the duke the castle appears to have been much neglected; and in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir William Compton, who had custody of the park at that time, pulled it down, and used the materials for building his mansion at Compton Wyniates. Subsequently the park became the property of the Lucys, and it is here that tradition says Shakespeare's poaching affray took place. At a short distance is a rectangular space surrounded by a broad moat, the site of a Gatehouse, erected in the 15th cent. by Joan, Lady Bergavenny.

Adjoining is the parish of **Charlecote**. The *Church* of St. Leonard is a modern stone edifice in Dec. style, erected in the middle of the present cent. The Lucy Chapel, on the N. side of the chancel, separated by finely carved oak screen, contains three interesting monuments to the Lucy family. The first, a high tomb, under the circular painted window, bears recumbent effigies in alabaster of Sir Thomas Lucy (d. 1600) and his wife Dame Joyce (d. 1595). This knight, represented in a recumbent position and clad in armour, is the one who is said to have persecuted Shakespeare. At the side of the monument their only son Thomas and only daughter Anne are kneeling; on the black marble slab is an inscription recording the wife's virtues. Another high tomb has an effigy in alabaster of the next Sir Thomas Lucy (d. 1605), also clad in armour, the son of the former, and knighted by Queen Elizabeth during his father's lifetime. His second wife, Lady Constance Lucy (d. 1636), is represented kneeling on a cushion beside the tomb, and in the panels of the tomb are figures of six sons and eight daughters. The third tomb, under a canopy supported by columns, bears an effigy in white marble of a third Sir Thomas Lucy (d. 1640), knighted by King James I. during his father's lifetime, and his wife Lady Alice (d. 1648). The knight in armour is reclining on his left elbow, whilst the lady is in a recumbent position in front of him; these figures by Bernini cost fifteen hundred guineas. In the centre panel at the back is a long Latin inscription, and on one side Sir Thomas is represented riding on horseback—he was killed by a fall from a horse—and on the other are some shelves with books. A font, which is almost cylindrical, now standing in the belfry, is supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon date.

Charlecote Park, the property of H. W. R. Fairfax-Lucy, Esq., J.P., is a fine deer park of more than two hundred acres, containing stately elms, many of which, however, were blown down in the gale of 24th March, 1895, and a handsome avenue of lime-trees, and it is watered by the river Avon. The manor has been in the hands of the Lucys since the 12th cent., when Walter de Charlecote took the name of Lucy. The house, a noble specimen of Elizabethan domestic architecture, but much modernised, rebuilt by Sir Thomas Lucy in 1558, is approached through a fine gatehouse of the same period, of two stories built of brick with stone quoinings, having an octagonal turret at either end and an oriel window over the archway. Between it and the house is a garden court tastefully laid out. The house itself, like the gatehouse, is of brick with stone quoinings, and the old part is in the shape of the letter E; it has gabled roofs, large mullioned windows, and octagonal turrets at either end. The projecting porch is early Renaissance with Ionic and composite pillars with a balustrading above. Over the doorway are the Royal arms and the letters T. L. in the spandrels. The hall is a spacious modern apartment with an oak wainscoting and a series of family portraits above it, including "Sir Thomas Lucy," by C. Janssens; "Three children of Sir Thomas Lucy," by Lely; and several portraits by Kneller. In the oriel window is some stained glass with the arms of the family with the noted "lukes," and on the floor stands a mosaic table composed of large pieces of onyx and other stones, which came from the Borghese Palace, Rome. The Library and Dining-room were added to the house in 1833. The former contains some interesting portraits: "Henry VIII.," by Holbein; "Queen Elizabeth," by Sir Antonio

More; "Queen Henrietta Maria," by Van Dyck; "Duchess of Ferrara," by Titian; "Wife of Charles V.," by Titian; several portraits by Stone; and "George Lucy," by Gainsborough. The suite of furniture in ebony inlaid with ivory is said to have come from Kenilworth, and to have been given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester. The Billiard-room and Drawing-room are in the N. wing. In the latter are the following paintings amongst others: "Queen Mary," by Sir Antonio More; several works by Titian, Rubens, and others, and "Head of a Girl," by Greuze

Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir Thomas Lucy here in 1572. Charlecote is strongly associated with Shakespeare in connection with the tradition of the poaching affray (see *ante*), when the poet is said to have killed some deer in Sir Thomas Lucy's park. It is asserted by some, however, that at that time Charlecote Park possessed no deer, and that it was possibly Fulbroke Park in which the poaching expedition took place.

Close to the junction of the Thelesford brook with the river Avon once stood the Thelesford Priory, founded by William Lucy of Charlecote in the reign of Henry IV. for friars of the order of Holy Trinity.

At 3 m. S. from Stratford-on-Avon is Atherstone-upon-Stour, a small village pleasantly situated on the river Stour. The Church, a small edifice rebuilt in 1876, is in Dec. style, consisting of a chancel, nave, and a tower with a spire at the S.W. angle. Dr. Thomas, who edited a later edition of Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' resided here, and there are memorials to some of his children in the church.

About 2 m. further S. is Whit-

church, on the borders of Gloucestershire, with a small *Church* dedicated to St. Mary, with a Norm. doorway; it contains a memorial to the niece of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in the Tower in 1613.

At 7 m. S. of Stratford, in a narrow strip of the county bounded by Gloucestershire, and an isolated portion of Worcestershire, is Ilmington (2 m. from Longdon Road Stat. G. W. Rly.). The *Church* of St. Mary is a cruciform building chiefly Norm. and E. E., with a massive Norm. embattled W. tower, excepting the belfry story, containing five bells. The chancel and tower arches are bold examples of the 12th cent. There are memorials to the Canning family from the beginning of the 16th cent. *Foxcote House* is the residence of P. J. Canning Howard, Esq., J.P.

About 4 m. further S. is Stretton-on-the-Foss (Stat. on the G. W. Rly. branch to Shipston). The Roman Fosse Way passes through the parish. The *Church* of St. Peter was rebuilt in the middle of the present century in Dec. style.

Continuing by rail from Stratford the line passes

At 2 m. Luddington, a village situated on the river Avon, which contained an old church, long since destroyed, where it is said Shakespeare was married. The present *Church* of All Saints is a modern edifice in Dec. style, erected in 1872.

41 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Binton (Stat.). The village, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the Stat., with the *Church* dedicated to St. Peter, standing on an eminence. It was rebuilt in 1876 in E. E. style, and contains some old stone coffin-lids and a chest made out of a single piece of

oak. On the S. of the Rly. is the river Avon, which is here crossed by a long stone bridge connecting the county with Gloucestershire.

44 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Bidford (Stat.) lies in a valley by the river Avon, here crossed by a picturesque old stone bridge, built in the 15th cent. It is a large village, but it was formerly of more importance, as a market existed here from the time of Henry III. to Queen Elizabeth. The *Church* of St. Lawrence, with its churchyard sloping down to the river, is a large stone building, consisting of a chancel, nave, and an embattled W. tower; the chancel retains traces of mediæval work, but the nave was rebuilt in 1835. In the former is a canopied piscina (restored) and mural monuments to Dorothy Skipworth (d. 1655) and Woodchurch Clarke (d. 1647). The stained glass, reredos, and oak pulpit are modern. Close to the church is an old house known as the Falcon Inn, where tradition says two fraternities called the *Topers* and the *Sippers*, who boasted in their powers of drinking, used to assemble. The former sent a challenge to Shakespeare and his Stratford companions for a trial of their skill, but when they arrived they found the *Topers* gone to Evesham Fair, so they determined to try their powers against the *Sippers*. The poet and his friends became so intoxicated that they were obliged to give in, and set out to return to Stratford; but when they had gone rather more than half a mile on the way they were unable to proceed further, and were obliged to lie down under a crab-tree by the side of the road, where they slept off the effects of the carouse (a young crab-tree now stands where the ancient tree, long disappeared, is said to have stood). In the morning some of the party wished to return to Bidford to

renew the contest, but Shakespeare declined, saying he had drunk with

" Piping Pebworth, dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillborough, and hul' gr' Grafton,
With dodgeing Exhall, Papist Wixford,
Beggarly Broom, and drunken Bidford."

is an old manor house, now a farm, standing near the Avon half-way to Binton; Grafton (Temple Grafton), Exhall, and Wixford all lie to the N. (see Rte. 10), and Pebworth and Marston are both in Gloucestershire.

Bidford still retains its bibulous appellation; Broom is known for the poverty of its soil; Hillborough

45 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Broom (Junct. Stat. with the Midland Rly., see Rte. 10), close to the river Arrow.

ROUTE 9.

LEAMINGTON TO ALCESTER AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

(GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. 15½ m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Leamington.
2 m.	Warwick.
6 m.	Hatton Junction.
7½ m.	Claverdon.
11 m.	Bearley Junction.
	4½ m. Great Alne.
	6½ m. ALCESTER.
12½ m.	Wilmcote.
15½ m.	Stratford-on-Avon.

Leaving Leamington and passing Warwick the line reaches Hatton Junction (see Rte. 7), where it branches off in a southerly direction to Stratford-on-Avon.

At 7½ m. is Claverdon. The *Church* of St. Michael, which stands on a hill, consists of a chancel, nave with N. and S. aisles, and an embattled W. tower. With the exception of the tower it has been rebuilt during the present century. Against the N. wall of the chancel is a monument to Thomas Spence (d. 1586), consisting of a high tomb under a canopy with columns and an escutcheon above; according to the engraving in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire' it formerly contained a sarcophagus, but that has disappeared. To the N., about ½ m., is an old house, the remains of a fine mansion, built by Thomas Spencer, whose monument is in the church, and 1 m. further N. at Pinley, in a half-timbered house called Pinley Abbey, are the remains of a small nunnery, founded temp. Henry I., with traces of the moat still existing.

1½ m. S.E. of Claverdon Stat. is Norton Lindsey. The *Church* of the Holy Trinity is a small E. E.

edifice with Dec. additions. The cylindrical font, standing on a base of greater diameter, is unusual, and the communion cup, dated 1571, is interesting.

1½ m. S. of Claverdon Stat. is Wolverton, anciently called "Wolverdington." The *Church* of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1869), an E. E. and Dec. building, comprising a 13th cent. nave, and a 15th cent. chancel, is a plain parallelogram, there being no distinction in the walls or roof between the nave and chancel; it contains some 14th cent. stained glass. The archway on the N. side of the chancel, now used as a doorway to the vestry, was probably an old altar-tomb: on the S. side are triple sedilia and a piscina. The chancel-screen of oak of the 15th cent. has been restored.

11 m. Bearley (Junct. Stat.). The village, with the *Church* of St. Mary (rebuilt in 1875), stands ½ m. E. of the Stat., in an undulating district with wooded hills. 2½ m. further E. is Snitterfield (see post).

Taking the main road to Birmingham from Bearley Stat., on the rt. is Edstone Hall (E. M. Pearson, Esq.), a modern house in classic style, built on the site of Somervile's mansion, where Shenstone and others enjoyed his liberal hospitality and his scholarly conversation. William Somervile (1692–1730), author of the poem 'The Chase,' was born and also died here.

After passing under the Stratford and Birmingham Canal, which here flows over the road on an aqueduct, and crossing the river Alne, at 2 m. is **Wootton Wawen**. At the entrance to the village on the rt. is *Wootton Hall* (the property of Lady Smythe), a 17th cent. mansion in Italian style, attached to which is a Roman Catholic Chapel. The *Church* of St. Peter, formerly a Priory Church, situated on rising ground, is one of the most interesting in the county. It consists of a chancel with a large chantry chapel, a nave with a clerestory, a S. aisle, and a central embattled tower with pinnacles. This tower is of special interest, as the two first stages of it are Anglo-Saxon work with very narrow arches—that leading into the chancel being only 4 ft. 8 in. in width, and that between the tower and the nave 6 ft. 9 in., and on either side is a semicircular headed doorway. The upper stage of the tower is 15th cent. The chancel has a fine Dec. window with seven lights, in which are fragments of painted glass, and around it is a curious ornamentation of crockets running in a hollow moulding. Against the N. wall is a high tomb with a mutilated effigy of a knight in armour resting his feet on a dog; it probably represents John Harewell (d. 1428). Within the altar rails is another high tomb with brass effigies representing John Harewell (d. 1505) with Anna his wife, and ten children. Both tombs are illustrated in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire.' The chantry chapel, which opens out of the chancel by two pointed arches, contains a richly decorated piscina (unfinished). There are numerous monuments, chiefly of the 18th cent., including a plain slab on the floor, of Somervile the poet (see *ante*), with a curious Latin inscription. (A memorial to Somer-

vile has been placed (1898) on the N. wall of the nave.) On the N. side is a high tomb with a mutilated effigy of a knight, Francis Smith (d. 1626), in armour, resting on his side under a canopy supported by columns (illustrated in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire'). In the chapel is also a curious oak chest and some chained theological works. The nave is of unusual width and contains a Norm. window in the N. wall. The aisle arches and the octagonal font are Dec., whilst the clerestory and the window at the W. end, with sculptured corbel heads of Edward III. and his Queen are Perp. At the E. end is an ancient screen of carved wood with modern additions, flanked on either side by pareloses which were formerly used as chantries. Above was the rood-loft, the doorway exists which gave access to it from the ringing chamber in the tower. The carved wood pulpit is 15th cent. work. In the church-yard are two tombs to huntsmen of Somerville, Jacob Boeter, and John Holt. The epitaph to the former was by Somerville.

[The branch line from Bearley to Alcester reaches

At 4½ m. Great Alne (Stat.). The village with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen is situated on the river Alne.

1 m. E. near to the Rly. is **Aston Cantlow** (or Cantelupe). It derives its names from the family of Cantelupe, former possessors of the lordship. The *Church* of St. John the Baptist, which belonged in the time of Henry III. to the Canons of Studley and transferred temp. Edward I. to the Canons of Maxstoke, is an E. E. stone edifice, consisting of a chancel, nave with a N. aisle, and a fine embattled W. tower with

pinnacles. In the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. The E. end of the N. aisle was formerly a chantry chapel, probably belonging to the local guild, and contains some carved pew-ends; there are also some old chests, a wooden candelabrum, and an oak pulpit in the church, all of about the 15th cent. The octagonal font is also Perp. Over the N. door is a curious stone carving of the Nativity. John Shakespeare, father of the poet, was probably married to Mary Arden in this church, and Agnes Arden was buried here in 1596. There was formerly a Guild here, founded temp. Edward IV., and an old house in connection with it still exists.

Close to the river was an old castle with a moat, but even in Dugdale's time there was "scarce any appearance of it."

1 m. S.W. from Great Alne is Kinwarton, with a small chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and 1 m. S. is Haselor, with the *Church* of St. Mary and All Saints (restd. 1894) situated on a hill. The parish stocks still remain.

6½ m. ★ Alcester (Junct. Stat. with the Midland Rly., see Rte. 10), a small market town, is picturesquely situated in a hollow at the junction of the river Alne with the Arrow, with wooded hills in the background. This very ancient place, as its name implies, was once a Roman fortified station, and was the *Alauna* of the Romans, but the actual site of the station was probably at Blacklands to the S. of the present town, as Roman remains have been dug up there. In spite of its antiquity, however, there is no mention of the town in Domesday Book. In 1140 a monastery was founded here by Ralph Boteler, of Oversley; it was situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the town on a piece of land bounded on two sides

by the Arrow, and on the other two by a moat, but there are no traces of it left. The *Church* of St. Nicholas—at one time dedicated to St. Faith—stands in the middle of the town; it was first granted by Ralph Boteler to the monks of Alcester; afterwards it came to the nuns of Cokehill, and at the Dissolution was given to the Greville family. The church was rebuilt with the exception of the tower in the early part of the 18th cent., in a debased Gothic style; the tower at the W. end is Dec., and the chancel is a recent addition. In the interior under the tower is a seated figure of Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. (d. 1880), by Count Gleichen. Against the wall is a curious wooden triptych, dated 1683, with some rudely painted figures and emblems of various trades. At the W. end of the N. aisle is a high tomb with recumbent effigies painted and gilt of Sir Fulke Greville (d. 1559) in full armour, and his wife Lady Elizabeth (d. 1560)—illustrated in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire.' At the E. end of the S. aisle is a cenotaph to Francis, 2nd Marquis of Hertford (d. 1822), represented reclining on a couch, by Sir Francis Chantrey. There are several memorial windows to members of the Hertford family, and in the vestry is a 15th cent. lock and key of unusual size.

The Town Hall (dated 1641) stands on columns, and was formerly open beneath and used as a market place; it was enclosed in 1873, and is now the County Court. The manufacture of needles is carried on here, but not to such a large extent as formerly. The Endowed Grammar School was founded by Walter Newport in the reign of Elizabeth, and is built on the site of the monastery. To the N. on the Birmingham road a farmhouse occupies the site of Beauchamp Court, the manor house of the Beauchamp and Greville families.

1 m. S.W. from Alcester Stat. on the road to Evesham (Worcestershire) is the village of Arrow, prettily situated near the river Arrow. The modern *Church* of Holy Trinity consists of a chancel with an aisle, a nave, N. aisle, and a late 18th cent. tower. In the S. wall of the nave is a Norm. doorway; in the S. wall of the chancel is a piscina with a projecting basin, and in the windows are some fragments of old stained glass. The alabaster reredos, carved and coloured, was erected as a memorial to the 5th Marquis of Hertford. There is a marble monument in the chancel to Admiral Sir George F. Seymour (d. 1870), erected by the 5th Marquis of Hertford and executed by his son-in-law, Count Gleichen. In the nave is also a tablet by Count Gleichen to Sir George Hamilton Seymour (d. 1880). The N. aisle and the chancel aisle were rebuilt in 1863. In the former are two sepulchral arches removed from the chancel, one of which contains the stone-coffin lid of Gerard de Canville (d. 1303). The pulpit is hexagonal and Jacobean work. The prayer-desk and kneeling-stool were carved by the Marchioness of Hertford.

The Burdett family held the manor in the 14th and 15th centuries, and had a park, called Arrow Park. When hunting here Edward IV. shot a favourite white buck belonging to Thomas Burdett, and he "openly wishing the horns in his belly that moved the king to do so," was arraigned for high treason and beheaded at Tyburn in 1477.

Adjoining the village is Ragley Park, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford. The park, of about 700

acres with an ornamental lake, is finely timbered and well stocked with deer. The house was built about the middle of last cent. by Lord Conway, in the Italian style, on the site of a former mansion, and afterwards altered by Wyatt. It stands on high ground and has four fronts; the entrance hall on the N.E. side is 80 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high. It contains a fine collection of paintings by Holbein, Rubens, Van Dyck, Lely, Morland, and Reynolds. In the library are 30,000 volumes, and there is a fine collection of Sévres and Oriental porcelain.]

Continuing from Bearley Junct.

At $12\frac{3}{4}$ m. is Wilmcote. The *Church* of St. Andrew is a modern edifice. The village is noted for being the birthplace of Shakespeare's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Arden; she had some property here known as the "Asbies." There are extensive lime-stone quarries and cement works.

2 m. S.W. is Billesley. The *Church* of All Saints is a small edifice rebuilt in 1692. *Billesley Hall* (L. J. Crowdy, Esq.) is the remains of a fine Elizabethan mansion with panelling rooms, one of which contains a hiding-place behind the panelling.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ m. Stratford-on-Avon (see Rte. 8).

The Rly. continues to Honeybourne (see *H.Bk. for Gloucestershire*) Junction Stat. on the Oxford and Worcester branch of the G. W. Rly.

ROUTE 10

EVESHAM TO REDDITCH AND BIRMINGHAM.

(MIDLAND RAILWAY. 28½ m.)

Rail.	Stations.
	Evesham.
5½ m.	Salford Priors.
6¾ m.	Broom Junction.
7½ m.	Wixford.
9½ m.	Alcester.
11½ m.	Coughton.
13½ m.	Studley and Astwood Bank.
17 m.	Redditch.
28½ m.	Birmingham.

Starting from **★ Evesham** (see *H.Bk. for Worcestershire*) a branch line of the Midland Rly. passes through a small portion of the W. side of Warwickshire, close to the borders, to Redditch (Worcestershire), and thence to Birmingham. It enters the county at

5½ m. **Salford Priors** (Stat.), a village pleasantly situated not far from where the river Arrow flows into the Avon, originally belonged to the Abbey of Evesham. The *Church of St. Matthew*, at the end of the village, is an ancient building of mixed styles, with some Norm. remains; the arches in the nave are heavy, and are supported on square piers; the tower at the W. end is 60 ft. high. The pulpit bears the date of 1616, and in the chancel are numerous monuments to the Clarke family. In a field near the church are the remains of a building supposed to have belonged to the Clarkes.

Park Hall (Mrs. Savory) is the property of the Marquis of Hertford. It was destroyed by fire in 1879, but has since been rebuilt in red brick. There is an old Elizabethan house with mullioned windows, known as *Salford Hall*, or the *Nunnery*. During the French Revolution it

was inhabited by some Benedictine nuns, who sought refuge here. Part of the house is now a Roman Catholic chapel, and the remainder a farmhouse. The gate-house and fore-court are exceedingly picturesque, and the house is well worth a visit. Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood close to the Arrow.

6¾ m. **Broom** (Junct. Stat. with the East and West Junction Rly., see Rte. 8).

7½ m. **Wixford** (Stat.). The village is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant on the opposite side of the Arrow. The *Church of St. Milburg* was originally served from Evesham monastery. The district is an ancient chapelry, now for many years attached to the mother church at Exhall; it is a small building, chiefly an E. E. and Perp. structure with some Norm. remains, situated near a picturesque lane, a portion of the Roman road "Icknield Street." The N. and S. doorways are Norm. There is a chantry chapel on the S. side of the nave, built early in the 15th cent. by Thomas de Cruwe, an attorney to Margaret Beauchamp, Countess of Warwick; it contains a handsome tomb to the founder and to Juliana, his wife, with brass effigies of both under canopies—the husband in armour, and the wife in a close-fitting gown and coif (illustrated in Dugdale's '*Warwickshire*'); an inscription, having their badge, a human foot, repeated between each word, runs round the margin.

Above the canopies are five shields of arms. Against the W. wall is a small quadrilateral brass plate to Rise, 4th son of Risely Griffyn, of Brome, 1597; there is also a brass in the nave to Jane, wife of John Alline (d. 1587), and ten children. In the chancel is a double-lighted, low-sided window, hewn from one stone. There are also in the chancel a piscina and ambry, and another piscina on the S. side of the chantry chapel. In the church-yard is the base of an old cross. The centrepiece of this cross was found buried at the foot. It has the Crucifixion on one side and the Virgin and Child on the reverse. There is also a yew-tree of considerable antiquity and size, but the offspring of one that was much larger.

To the W. of the Stat. is *Kingley*, the seat of Lord Ernest Seymour.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. is *Exhall*, with a small interesting *Church* dedicated to St. Giles, chiefly Perp., with a Norm. doorway (bricked up) on the N. side. There is a brass with effigies of John Walsingham (d. 1566) and his wife. The building was badly restored in 1863; there are, however, small remains of the old decoration over one of the windows on the S. side of the nave.

About 1 m. further E. is *Temple Grafton*, with a modern church. Under the W. window is the following inscription: "The ancient Church of Temple Grafton, dedicated to St. Andrew, belonging in Saxon times to the Abbey of Evesham, and subsequently to the Knights Templars and Knights Hospitallers, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt A.D. 1875 by James William Carlile, patron and *lord of the manor*." It is believed that Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway in this church, though the honour is also claimed for several other places.

The village stands on high ground, and there is a fine view towards Cheltenham. *Temple Grafton Court* (D. S. Gregg, Esq., J.P.) is a modern red brick and timber mansion, in Tudor style, situated in a well-wooded park.

9½ m. Alcester (Junct. Stat.). The G. W. Rly. runs from here to Leamington (see Rte. 9).

11½ m. Coughton (Stat.). The village lies on the main road from Alcester to Birmingham, to the E. of the Stat., with the river Arrow flowing on the E. side. The *Church* of St. Peter, which originally belonged to the canons of Studley Prior, is a late Perp. building, consisting of a chancel with two chapels, and a clerestoried nave with aisles; the embattled tower with pinnacles is at the W. end, the clock is dated 1690. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a turret, which probably contained the staircase to the rood-loft. The interior contains numerous monuments to the Throckmorton family; the most interesting is an altar-tomb in marble, intended to receive the remains of Sir Robert Throckmorton, who probably rebuilt the church at the beginning of the 16th cent. He, however, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died there about 1518. It subsequently was used as a burial-place for other members of the family, viz., Sir Robert Throckmorton (d. 1791), and Sir John Throckmorton (d. 1819), and also Mary his wife (d. 1821). On the N. side of the chancel is a high marble tomb erected to Sir George Throckmorton (d. 15—), and Catherine his wife; in the marble slab on the top of the tomb are their effigies in brass. There are also small brasses with figures of eight sons and eleven daughters (engraved in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire'). On the opposite of the

chancel within the altar rails is a large tomb with a canopy supported by columns, with effigies beneath of Sir John Throckmorton (d. 1580) and Dame Margerie, his wife, holding each other's right hand. On two sides are kneeling figures of 9 children, one a baby in swathing bands (engraved in Dugdale's 'Warrickshire').

In the N. chapel is another *brass* of the 16th cent. to Dame Elizabeth Throckmorton, an abbess of Denye and aunt to Sir George Throckmorton.

There is a considerable quantity of old stained glass of the late 15th or early 16th cent. in the N. chapel, probably German.

To the N. of the church is *Coughton Court* (occupied by C. Andrew, Esq., J.P.). The original building, erected probably at the end of the 15th cent., was quadrangular, and was surrounded by a moat. It is the property of Sir W. N. Throckmorton, Bart., and has for many generations belonged to that family. In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir George Throckmorton built the gatehouse, which, with its tall octagonal turrets, is the main feature of the mansion. During the Civil War, the house was plundered by the Parliamentarian forces and considerably damaged. In the reign of Charles II., Sir Francis Throckmorton made numerous alterations, and about 1780, Sir Robert Throckmorton converted the gateway into a hall, took down the E. side of the quadrangle, and filled up the moat. The remaining sides of the old house are half-timbered gabled structures covered with rough cast. On the N. side is a fine *Wistaria sinensis* of great age. The interior, which has been considerably modernised, contains numerous portraits of the Throckmorton family. Sir Everard Digby obtained temporary possession of the house previous to the Gun-

powder Plot, and Fathers Greenway and Garnet were here with Lord Vaux's daughters when Catesby's servant brought them news of the failure of the plot. An earlier Throckmorton was implicated in the plot to restore to freedom Mary Queen of Scots, and was executed at Tyburn on July 10th, 1584. A Roman Catholic Chapel, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul and St. Elizabeth, was built by the Throckmorton family in 1855.

Spernall, 2 m. N.E. of Coughton Stat., a pleasant village on the banks of the Arrow. The *Church* of St. Leonard, the chancel of which was rebuilt in Norm. style in 1844.

13½ m. Studley and Astwood Bank (Stat.). The village of Studley is prettily situated on the river Arrow, 1m. E. of the Stat. Here are extensive works for the manufacture of needles, fish-hooks, &c. On the W. side of the river are remains of an Augustinian Priory, now forming part of a farmhouse, which was founded here in Stephen's reign by Peter de Studley for a prior and four canons, and was at one time in the hands of the Knights Templars. The *Church* of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec. edifice of stone with an embattled tower of two tiers at the W. end. In the N. wall is a richly worked Norm. doorway, and on the S. side is an E. E. doorway. On the restoration of the church in 1888 the steps to the rood-loft were discovered; also a stone in the E. wall of the nave, with a Lamb and Flag carved upon it, possibly placed there by the Knights Templars.

There is a Roman Catholic Church built in 1853 in Gothic style. *Studley Castle* is a modern building in Norm. style forming three sides of a square; on the fourth side is a dwarf wall with a Gothic entrance.

It stands in a park bounded on the S. side by the river Arrow. There was a Norm. castle here possessed by William de Corbucion at the time of the Conqueror. The site is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. away, on which an Elizabethan house now stands.

Skilts, 3 m. N.E., situated in a commanding position, is the residence of W. Jaffry, Esq., J.P., who built the church at Mapleborough Green, in memory of his first wife.

Ipsley, also on the river Arrow, is 2 m. N. The *Church* of St. Peter is a Dec. and Perp. edifice with an embattled tower. In the chancel are two mutilated alabaster slabs with incised figures, one of Nicholas Huband and wife (1553), and the other an effigy of an armed knight, John Huband and his wife (1557),

originally forming the top of a high tomb on the S. side of the chancel. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the church, in a field adjoining Icknield Street, is a space of about 4 acres, surrounded by a vallum, which was probably a Roman entrenchment. The manufacture of needles is carried on here. The manor of this place belonged for many centuries to the Huband family, but on being sold at the end of the last century it was purchased by C. Savage, Esq., from whom it descended by marriage to Walter Savage Landor, the well-known poet and writer (1775–1864).

The Rly. shortly afterwards quits Warwickshire, and passing Redditch (see *H.Bk. for Worcestershire*), re-enters Warwickshire at Birmingham (see Rte. 3).

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(2) To Smethwick, with Stats. at Monument Lane, Winson Green, and Soho.

(3) To Perry Barr, with Stats. at Vauxhall, Aston, and Witton. Branch at Aston to Sutton Coldfield (see Rte. 3), and another at Perry Barr to Soho Rd., with Stat. at Handsworth Wood.

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(4) To King's Norton, two routes. One with Stats. at Five Ways, Church Rd., Somerset Rd., Selly Oak, and Bourneville; the other with Stats. at Camp Hill; Brighton Rd., Moseley, King's Heath, and Liff.r.).

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(5) To West Bromwich, with Stats. at Hockley, Soho, and Handsworth.

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ST. MARY'S HALL, 24, [11].
TAPESTRY, 24.
WALLS, 20.
WHITE FRIARS, 25, [14].
COX, DAVID, 9, 33, 39.
CRAVEN, FAMILY OF, 7.
CROMWELL, OLIVER, 98.
CROPREDY (*Oxfordshire*), 68.
CROSS, MRS. J. W., 53.
CUBBINGTON, 61, [13].
CURDWORTH, 45, [13].

D.

DANES, [8].
DANES BANK, [9].
DANISH SETTLEMENT, 2.
DAVENTRY (*Northants*), 67.
 Inn : *Peacock H.*
DE MONTFORT, SIMON, [8], 47, 54.
DE NEWBURGH, HENRY, [8].
DENE RIVER, [3].
DICTUM OF KENILWORTH, 54.
DIGBY, SIR EVERARD, 63, 86.
DIGBY, FAMILY OF, 48.
DOBUNI, [8], 2.
DONELLAN, CAPT., 6, 17.
DOSTHILL, 46.
DRAYTON, MICHAEL, 11.
DUDDESTON, 42.
DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, 13, 25, 48, 49, 50.
DUNCHURCH, 63, [8], [13].
DUNSMORE, 6.
DUNSMORE HEATH, 18, 2.

E.
EATHORPE HALL, 64.
EATINGTON, 106.
EDGBASTON, 39.
EDGE HILL, 96, [8].
EDWARD II., KING, 54, 76.
EDWARD IV., KING, 76.
 "ELIOT, GEORGE," 52.
ELIZABETH, PRINCESS (*QUEEN OF BOHEMIA*), [8], 6, 25.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN, 20, 55, 66, 76, 83, 119.
ELMDON, 29.
ERDINGTON, 42.
ETTINGTON, LOWER, 106, [13].

ETTINGTON, UPPER, 106.
EVANS, MARY ANN, 52.

EVESHAM (*Worcester*), 126.
Inn : *Northwick Arms H.*

EXHALL, near Alcester, 127,
[13].

EXHALL, near Coventry, 53,
[3].

F.

FARNBOROUGH, 69.
FAZELEY, 47, [3].
FEILDING, FAMILY OF, 7.
FELDON, [8], 101.
FENNY COMPTON, 68.
FERRERS, FAMILY OF, 45, 88.
FILLONGLEY, 50, [11].
FLECKNOE, OR FLEKENHO, 67.
FLETCHAMSTEAD, 27.
FOLESHILL, 53.
FORGE MILLS, 46.
FOSSE WAY, [10], 6, 8, 17, 64,
71, 106, 120.
FOUR OAKS, 43.
FOUR-SHIRE-STONE, 103.
FRANKTON, 64.
FULBROKE CASTLE, 118, [11].

G.

GAUNT, JOHN OF, 54.
GAVESTON, PIERS, 85.
GAYDON, 104.
GENERAL FEATURES, [3].
GEOLOGY, [4].
GEORGE IV., KING, 76.
GIBBONS, GRINLING, 53.
GODIVA, LADY, 19, 28.
GOSFORD GREEN, 20, 26, 27.
GRANDBOROUGH, 67.
GRAVELLY HILL, 42.
GREAT ALNE, 123.
GREAT COPSTON, 8.
GREAT PACKINGTON, 29.
GREAT WOLFORD, 103.
GREDDENTON HILL, 69, [9].
GRENDON, 13.
GRENDON PARK, 13.
GRIFF, [3].
GRIMSHAW HALL, 92, [12].
GROVE PARK, 84, [4].
GUNPOWDER PLOT, [8], 6, 63,
86, 90, 117.
GUY, EARL OF WARWICK, 18,
84.
GUY, THOMAS, 16.
GUY'S CLIFF, 84, [4].

H.

HALFORD, 107.
HALL, DR. JOHN, 110, 111.
HAMPDEN-IN-ARDEN, 28,
[13].
Inn : *The Ring of Bells*.
HAMPTON LUCY, 118.
HAMS HALL, 46.
HANDSWORTH, 40.
HARBORNE, 39.
HARBORO MAGNA, 6.

HARBURY, 71, [13].
HARTSHILL, 11, [3], [11].
HASELEY, 87, [12], [13].
HASSELOR, 124.
HATHAWAY, ANN, 109, 116,
127.
HATTON, 87.
HAWKESBURY LANE, 53.
HAYWOOD, 88.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, 90,
[13].
Pop. : 1043.
Inns : *White Swan* ;
George and Dragon.
HENRIETTA MARIA, QUEEN,
113.
HENRY II., KING, 54.
HENRY III., KING, 76.
HENRY IV., KING, 20, 27.
HENRY V., KING, 76.
HENRY VII., KING, 12, 20, 25.
HIGH CROSS, 8, [10].
HILLMORTON, 5, 1, [12], [13].
HISTORY OF WARWICKSHIRE,
[7].
HOCKLEY HEATH, 93.
HOCK TUESDAY, 20, 55.
HOLBROOK GRANGE, 6, 17.
HONILEY, 89.
Inn : *The Boot*.
HONINGTON, 107.
HUNNINGHAM, 64.
HUGHES, THOMAS, 3.
HUTTON, W., 31, 44.

I.
ICENI, [10].
ICKNIELD STREET, [10], 43,
126.
IDIOTS, MIDLAND COUNTIES
ASYLUM FOR, 92.
IDLICOTE, 107, [13].
ILMINGTON, 120, [13].
INDUSTRIES, [3].
IPSLLEY, 129, [10].
ITCHEN RIVER, [3].
ITCHINGTON, BISHOP'S, 71.
ITCHINGTON, LONG, 66, [13].

J.

JAGO, RICHARD, 91, 96, 117.
 JAMES I., KING, 20, 76, 82.
 JOHN, KING, 54, 95.
 JUXON, ARCHBP., 103.

K.

KENILWORTH, 54, [13], [14].
 Pop.: 4173.
 Inns: *King's Arms and Castle H.*; *Abbey H.*
 CHURCH, 57.
 MONASTERY, 57.

KENILWORTH CASTLE, 54, [8], [11].
 Admission, 6d.

KENNELS —

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE, 86.
 WARWICKSHIRE, 95.

KERESLEY, 54.

KINETON, 95, [1], [10], [13].
 Inns: *Red Lion*; *Swan*.

KINGLEY, 127.

KINGSBURY, 46, [8], [11].

KING'S NEWNHAM, 17.

KINGSLEY, MRS., 62.

KINGSWOOD, 87.

KINWARTON, 124.

KNIGHTLOW, [1].

KNIGHTLOW HILL, 18, [10].

KNOWLE, 91, [13], [14].

Pop.: 1818.

Inns: *Forest H.* (near the Stat.); *Greswolde Arms*.

L.

LADBROKE, 71.
 LANCASTER, EARLS OF, 54.
 LANDOR, W. SAVAGE, 62, 79, 129.
 LAPWORTH, 89, [13].
 LAWFOLD, CHURCH, 17.
 LAWFOLD, LITTLE, 17.
 LAWFOLD, LONG, 17.
 LEA MARSTON, 46.

LEAMINGTON, 59, [1], [4].

Pop.: 26,930.
 Inns: *Clarendon H.*, The Parade; *Regent H.*, The Parade; *Manor House H.*, The Avenue; *Crown H.*, High St.; *Bath H.*, Bath St. Theatre: *Regent Grove*.
 Tramway to Warwick, 2½ m. Fare 3d.

CHURCH, ALL SAINTS, 61.

JEPHSON GARDENS, 61.
 Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed, 1d.; other days free.

MINERAL SPRINGS, 60.

OLD WELL, 60.

ROYAL PUMP ROOMS, 60.

Baths—Swimming Baths, 6d. Turkish Baths, 2s. Saline or fresh water douche, needle, and other baths, varying from 6d. to 3s. 6d. Pump Rooms subscription 10s. 6d. a year, 7s. 6d. six months, 5s. three months, 3s. a month, and 1s. a week. Family tickets at reduced rates.

TOWN HALL, 61.

LEAMINGTON HASTINGS, 64.

LEAM RIVER, [3].

LEEK WOOTTON, 86.

LEICESTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF, 55.

LEIGH, FAMILY OF, 58.

LIGHTHORNE, 105.

LILLINGTON, 61, [10].

LITTLE COMPTON, 103.

LITTLE LAWFOLD, 17.

LITTLE PACKINGTON, 29.

LITTLE WOLFORD, 103.

LONG COMPTON, 102.

Inn: *Red Lion*.

LONGFORD, 53.

LONG ITCHINGTON, 66, [13].

LONG LAWFORD, 17.

LOWER ETTINGTON, 106, [13].

LOWER SHUCKBURGH, 67.

LOXLEY, 108, [9], [11].

LUCY, FAMILY OF, 119.

LUCY, SIR THOMAS, 109, 119.

LUDDINGTON, 120.

LUNAR SOCIETY, 40.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, COUNTY, 87.

M.

MALVERN HALL, 93.

MANCETTER, 11, [10].

MANDUESSEDMUM, 11, [10].

MANUFACTURES, [3], 31, 38.

MAPLEBOROUGH GREEN, 129.

MARIAN MARTYES, 11, 21, 37.

MARSTON GREEN, 29.

MARTON, 64, [11].

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, 20.

MAXSTOKE CASTLE, 48, [4], [11].

MAXSTOKE PRIORY, 48, [14].

MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS, [11].

MERCIA, KINGDOM OF, [8], 72.

MERCIA, KINGS OF, 46, 65.

MEREVALE ABBEY, 12, [4], [12], [13], [14].

MEREVALE HALL, 13.

MERIDEN, 28, [1].

MIDDLETON, 46.

MILVERTON, OLD, 86.

MOATED HOUSES, [11].

MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS, [14].

MONKS KIRBY, 7, [13], [14].

MORETON MORRELL, 105.

MORTON BAGOT, 91.

MOSELEY (Worcestershire), 39.

MOXHULL HALL, 46.

N.

NADBURY CAMP, 99, [9].
 NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, 66.
 NASH, THOMAS, 110, 111.
 NETHER PILLERTON, 106.
 NETHER WHITACRE, 46.
 NEWBOLD-ON-AVON, 6.
 NEWBOLD PACEY, 108, [13].
 NEWBOLD REVEL, 7.
 NEWNHAM PADDOK, 7, [4].
 NEWNHAM REGIS, 17.
 NEWTON, 6.
 NEWTON REGIS, 14, [12], [13].
 NO MAN'S HEATH, 15.
 NORBROOK HOUSE, 86.
 NORFOLK, THOMAS MOWBRAY,
 DUKE OF, 20, 26.
 NORTH END, 70.
 NORTON LINDSEY, 122.
 NUNEATON, 10, [1], [3],
 [14].
 Pop.: 11,580.
 Inns: *Bull II.*; *Newde-*
gate Arms II.
 Restaurant at Rly. Stat.
 NUTHURST, 93.

O.

OAKLEY WOOD, 62.
 OFFCHURCH, 65, [13].
 OFFCHURCH BURY, 65.
 OLDBERROW, 91.
 OLDBURY, 12, [9], [10].
 OLD MILFERTON, 86.
 OLTON, 93.
 OSCOTT COLLEGE, 42.
 OVER PILLERTON, 106.
 OVER WHITACRE, 46.
 OXHILL, 106, [13].

P.

PACKINGTON, GREAT, 29.
 PACKINGTON, LITTLE, 29.
 PACKINGTON PARK, 29, [4].
 PACKWOOD, 92.
 HOUSE, 92, [12].
 PAILTON, 8, [10].

PAINTINGS:—**ITALIAN:**

ANDREA DEL SARTO, 77.
 CANALETTO, 7, 58, 77.
 CARRACCI, LODOVICO, 77.
 CREDI, LORENZO DI, 77.
 MASACCIO, 4.
 MICHELANGELO, 4.
 MORONI, 77.
 PERUGINO, 5.
 RAPHAEL, 76.
 TITIAN, 119.
 ZUCCHERO, 104.

GERMAN:

HOLBEIN, HANS, 58, 77,
 119, 125.

FLEMISH AND DUTCH:

BERCHEM, N., 58.
 BOL, F., 4.
 CUYP, A., 58, 85.
 DOU, GERARD, 77.
 EYCK, VAN, 85.
 GEERAERTS, MARC, 5.
 GOYEN, J. VAN, 85.
 HONTHORST, G. VAN, 7.
 JANSSSENS, C., 77, 78, 119.
 MIERIS, F. VAN, 77.
 MORE, SIR ANTONIO, 119.
 POTTER, PAUL, 58.
 REMBRANDT, 58, 76.
 RUBENS, PETER PAUL, 7,
 76, 77, 119, 125.

SNYDERS, F., 58.

SOMER, P. VAN, 7, 116.

STEEN, JAN, 85.

TENIERS, DAVID, 77.

VAN DE VELDE, 58, 77,
 85.

VAN DYCK, SIR A., 5, 7,
 8, 58, 59, 76, 77, 119,
 125.

WOUWERMAN, P., 4.

PAINTINGS—continued.**SPANISH:**

MURILLO, 77.
 VELAZQUEZ, 4, 7.

FRENCH:

DAVID, 58, 77.
 GREUZE, 119.

ENGLISH:

BRIGGS, H. P., R.A., 116.
 BROWN, FORD MADDOX, 33.
 BURNE-JONES, SIR E.,
 BART., 33.
 CALDERON, P., R.A., 4.
 CIPRIANI, G. B., R.A.,
 58.

COLLINS, W., R.A., 33.

COTMAN, J. S., 4.

COX, DAVID, 9, 33.

DE LOUtherbourg, P. J.,
 R.A., 104.

ETTY, W., R.A., 33.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS,
 R.A., 8, 58, 102, 114,
 119.

GERBIER, SIR B., 8.

GILBERT, SIR JOHN, R.A.,
 33.

HOGARTH, W., 114.

HUNT, W. HOLMAN, 33.

KNELLER, SIR G., 5, 58,
 77, 119.

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS,
 P.R.A., 24, 116.

LEIGHTON, LORD, P.R.A.,
 33.

LELY, SIR PETER, 5, 24,
 48, 53, 58, 76, 77, 119,
 125.

MILLAIS, SIR J. E., BART.,
 P.R.A., 33.

MILLAR, 82.

MORLAND, G., 33, 125.

MÜLLER, W. J., 33.

NORTHICOTE, J., R.A., 116.

OPIE, J., R.A., 33.

PHILLIPS, T., 58, 77.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA,
 P.R.A., 33, 36, 78, 102,
 116, 125.

RICHARDSON, 77.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, 53,
 114.

ROSSETTI, DANTE G., 33.

SMIRKE, R., R.A., 116.

STANFIELD, C., R.A., 4.

STONE, H., 119.

TURNER, J. M. W., R.A.,
 4, 102.

WILSON, B., 114.

ZOFFANY, J., R.A., 116.

PARK HALL MOAT, 45.
 PARKS, [4].
 PARLIAMENTUM DIABOLICUM,
 20.
 PARLIAMENTUM INDOCTORUM,
 20.
 PARR, DR., 87.
 PEEL, SIR ROBERT, 16, 32, 47.
 PERRY BARR, 42.
 PEYTO, FAMILY OF, 71, 75.
 PILLERTON HERSEY, 106.
 PILLERTON PRIORS, 106.
 PINLEY, 122, [14].
 PIPEWELL GRANGE, 3, 4.
 POLESWORTH, 14, [3], [12],
 [13], [14].
 POOLEY HALL, 14, [11].
 PRESTON BAGOT, 91, [13].
 PRIESTLEY, DR., [9], 31, 32,
 38.
 PRINCETHORPE, 64.
 PRIORS HARDWICK 69, [13]
 PRIORS MARSTON, 69.
 PUREFOY FAMILY, 11.

R.
 RADFORD SEMELE, 61.
 RADWAY, 95, [13].
 RAGLEY PARK, 125, [4].
 RAILWAYS, [2].
 RATLEY, 99.
 REDDITCH (*Worcestershire*),
 129.
 RED HORSE, 99.
 RICHARD II., KING, 20.
 RICHARD III., KING, 76.
 RIVERS, [2].
 ROADS, [2].
 ROKWOOD, AMBROSE, 63, 117.
 ROLLRICH STONES, 102, [9].
 ROMAN REMAINS, [8], [10],
 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 50, 61,
 62, 64, 71, 90, 99, 124, 129.
 ROUS, JOHN, 72, 84.
 ROWINGTON, 88.
 RUGBY, 2, [1], [11], [13].
 Pop.: 11,262.
 Inns: Royal George H.;
 Horse Shoe H.
 Restaurant at Rly. Stat.
 RUGBY SCHOOL, 3, [4].
 RUPERT, PRINCE, [9], 11, 30,
 69, 96.
 RYKNIELD STREET, [10].
 RYTON-ON-DUNSMORE, 18, [12].

Q.

QUINEY, THOMAS, 110.

S.
 SACHEVEREL, DR., 45.
 SACHEVEREL RIOTS, [9].
 ST. GERMAIN, CHRISTOPHER, 9.
 SALFORD PRIORS, 126.
 SALTLEY, 44.
 SAXON REMAINS, [8], [11], 30,
 65, 108, 117, 123.
 SCULPTORS:—
 BACON, J., R.A., 58.
 BAILY, J., 58.
 BERNINI, 76, 118.
 BOEHM, SIR J. E., BART., 4.
 BONELLI, 76.
 BROCK, T., R.A., 4.
 CHANTRY, SIR F., 4, 77, 124.
 DURHAM, J., R.A., 63.
 FOLEY, J. H., R.A., 32.
 FORD, ONSLOW, R.A., 33.
 GLEICHEN, COUNT, 124, 125.
 HOLLINS, P., 32.
 JOHN OF BOLOGNA, 77.
 JOY, A. BRUCE, 4, 33.
 MUNRO, A., 32.
 NOLLEKENS, J., 76.
 POWER, HIRAM, 76.
 THOMAS, J., 31.
 WESTMACOTT, SIR R., R.A.,
 57.
 WOOLNER, T., R.A., 32.
 WILLIAMSON, 32, 34.
 SECANDUNUM, 15.
 SECKINGTON, 15, [9], [13].
 SELLY OAK (*Worcestershire*),
 39.
 SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS, [12].
 SHAKESPEARE, WIL-
 LIAM, 109, 119, 120, 127.
 SHAKESPEARE FAMILY, 88, 89.
 SHAKESPEARE, JOHN, 109,
 124.
 SHELDON, 29.
 SHELDON, RALPH, 102.
 SHERBORNE, 86.
 SHERBORNE RIVER, [3].
 SHERIFF, LAURENCE, 3.
 SHILTON, 9.
 SHIRLEY, 93.
 SHIRLEY, FAMILY OF, 107.
 SHOTTERY, 116.
 " ANN HATHAWAY'S
 COTTAGE, 116.
 Admission, 6d.
 SHOTTESWELL, 70.
 SHUCKBURGH, 67.
 SHUCKBURGH HALL AND PARK,
 66, [4], [11].
 SHUCKBURGH, LOWER, 67.
 SHUSTOKE, 48.
 SHUTTINGTON, 15.
 SIDDONS, MRS., 85.
 SMALL HEATH, 94.
 SMETHWICK (*Staffs.*), 40.
 SMYTH, LADY, 9.
 SNITTERFIELD, 117.
 SOHO, 39.

SOLIHULL, 93, [9], [13].

Pop.: 6150.

Inn: *George H.*

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, 122, 123.

SOUTHAM, 65.

Inn: *Craven Arms H.*

Omnibus at Southam Stat.

SOUTHAM ROAD, 71.

SOWE, 26.

SOWE RIVER, [3].

SPERNALL, 128.

SPRINGS, MINERAL, [4], 17, 59, 65, 67, 69, 70, 104, 105.

STAINED GLASS, ANCIENT:—

ARROW, 125.

BADDESLEY CLINTON, 88.

CHADSHUNT, 104.

CHERINGTON, 101.

COMPTON VERNEY, 105.

COUGHTON, 128.

COVENTRY, 21, 24.

HASELEY, 87.

LIGHTHORNE, 105.

MANCETTER, 11.

MEREVALE, 12.

OLDBERROW, 91.

PILLERTON HERSEY, 106.

RADWAY, 95.

RUGBY, 4.

SOLIHULL, 93.

WARWICK, 77.

WASPERTON, 87.

WHICHFORD, 101.

WOLVERTON, 122.

WROXALL, 89.

STANLEY, DEAN, 3.

STATISTICS, [1].

STECHFORD (*Worcestershire*), 29.

STIVICHALL, 27.

STOCKINGFORD, 50, [3].

STOCKTON, 66.

STOKE, 26.

STONELEIGH, 59, [13].

STONELEIGH ABBEY, 57, [4], [14].

STOUR RIVER, [3].

STRATFORD - ON - AVON, 108, [1], [14].

Pop.: 8318.

Inns: *Red Horse H.*; *Shakespeare H.*; *Unicorn*; *Golden Lion*; *Red Lion*; *Old Red Lion*; *Falcon*; *Fountain*; *White Swan*.

[*Warwickshire*.—iii. 99.]

STRATFORD-ON-AVON—
continued.

BIRTHPLACE, 114.

Admission, 6d.

CAGE, 114.

CHURCH, HOLY TRINITY, 110, [12], [13].

Admission, 6d., except during hours of Divine Service.

GUILD CHAPEL, 113.

GUILD HALL, 112.

MEMORIAL BUILDINGS, 115.

Admission, 6d.

MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, 115.

MUSEUM, 115.

Admission, 6d.

NASH'S HOUSE, 114.

Admission, 6d.

NEW PLACE, 113.

SHAKESPEARE MONUMENT, 110.

TOWN HALL, 114.

STRETTON BASKERVILLE, 10.

STRETTON-ON-DUNSMORE, 63.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, 120.

STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS, 7, [10].

STUDLEY, 128, [11], [14].

STYVECHALE, 27.

SUFFOLK, HENRY GREY, DUKE OF, 50, 51.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, 43,

[1], [12], [13].

Pop.: 8685.

Inn: *Royal H.*

PARK, 43, [10].

Admission, 1d.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAILES, 101, [13].

SWIFT RIVER, [3].

T.

TACHBROOK, BISHOP'S, 62, [10].

TAIT, ARCHBISHOP, 3.

TAME RIVER, [3].

U.

UFTON, 71, [14].

ULLENHALL, 91.

UMBERSLADE PARK, 90.

UPPER ETTINGTON, 106.

UPPER WHITACRE, 49.

V.

VAUXHALL, 42.

VENONIS, [10], 8.

VEYSEY, BISHOP, 43, [12].

VICTORIA, H.M. QUEEN, 28, 36, 41, 59, 76.

M

W.

WALSGRAVE-ON-SOWE, 26.
 WALTON, 107, [11].
 WALTON HOUSE, 107.
 WAPPENBURY, 64.
 WAR, THE CIVIL, [8], 11, 16,
 20, 26, 30, 41, 65, 68, 70,
 75, 95, 96, 100.
 WAR OF THE BARONS, [8], 54.
 WARS OF THE ROSES, [8], 12,
 20, 55.
 WARMINGTON, 69, [14].
 WARWICK, 71, 62, [1], [8],
 [9], [11].
 Pop.: 11,903.
 Inns: *Warwick Arms H.*;
Woolpack H.; *Globe H.*
 Tramways to Leamington. Fare 3d.
 BARRACKS, 84.
 BLACK BOOK, 73.
 CAPE, 84.
 CHURCHES:—
 ST. MARY, 78, [12], [14].
 BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL, 80,
 [12], [14].
 Admission 3d. each person,
 but no less fee than 6d.
 ST. NICHOLAS, 81, [14].
 COUNTY PRISON, 84.
 GATE, EAST, 81.
 GATE, WEST, 81.
 LEYCESTER'S HOSPITAL, 82,
 [11].
 MUSEUM, 82.
 Admission, 3d.
 PRIORY, 83, [14].
 RACE COURSE, 84.
 ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, 83,
 [14].

WARWICK CASTLE (<i>Admission 1s.</i>), 74, [8], [11].	WHITCHURCH, 119.
ARMOURY PASSAGE, 77.	WHITLEY, 27.
BEAR TOWER, 74.	WHITLEY ABBEY, 27.
BILLIARD ROOM, 77.	WHITNASH, 62, [14].
BOUDOIR, 77.	WIBTOFT, 8.
CÆSAR'S TOWER, 73.	WILLENHALL, 19.
CEDAR ROOM, 76.	WILLEY, 8.
CHAPEL, 77.	WILLIAM III., KING, 76.
CLARENCE TOWER, 74.	WILLOUGHBY, 67.
COMPASS ROOM, 77.	WILMCOTE, 125.
ETHELFLEDA'S MOUND, 74, 75.	WILNECOTE, 47, [3].
GARDENS, 78.	WINDERTON, 101..
GATEWAY, 73.	WISHAW, 45.
GILT OR GREEN DRAWING ROOM, 76.	WITHYBROOK, 8, [10].
GREAT HALL, 76.	WITTON, 42.
GUY'S TOWER, 73.	WIXFORD, 126, [12], [14].
LIBRARY, 77.	WOLFHAMCOTE, 67.
PRIVATE APARTMENTS, 77.	WOLFORD, GREAT, 103.
RED DRAWING ROOM, 76.	WOLFORD, LITTLE, 103.
SHAKESPEARE ROOM, 77.	WOLSTON, 18, [10], [14].
STATE BEDROOM, 77.	WOLVERTON, 122, [14].
STATE DINING ROOM, 77.	WOLVEY, 9.
VASE, 78.	WOLVEY HEATH, 9.
WARWICK, FAMILY OF, [12], 5, 72, 80.	WOODCOTE, 86.
WASHINGTON, GEORGE, 15, 69.	WOOTTON WAWEN, 123, [11], [14].
WASPERTON, 87.	Church: <i>Admission</i> , 6d. Keys to be obtained at the Vicarage.
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1898-1899.

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*Honoured by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.I.H. Grand Duke of Russia,
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THIS HOTEL is constructed and fitted up on the most approved principles of modern high-class Hotels. It is situated on the Schlossberg opposite the American Park, in the healthiest position of Carlsbad, and is central to all the different Springs. First-class Restaurant, Grill Room, Ladies' Saloon, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Garden, Verandah, Terrace, Electric Light, Lift. The new Cleopatra Villa in connection with the Hotel will be opened 1st May.

A. AULICH & G. NUNGOVICH,
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BEST SITUATION.

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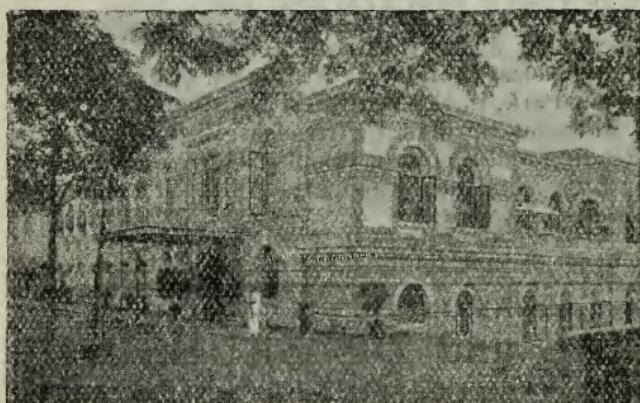
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THE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms. Pension from £2 6s. a week upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

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This Balneo-Climatérique Alpine Station (altitude 1,800 metres) is celebrated for its Mineral Springs, Mineral Water Baths, and all kinds of hydro-therapeutic appliances.

Excellent Station for Secondary Treatment after having used the Waters of **TARASP, CARLSBAD, &c.**

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ALL THESE HOTELS ARE CLOSED IN WINTER.

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Its Waters are far superior to those of either Carlsbad, Kissingen, Marienbad, or Vichy, owing to the quantity of fixed substances and carbon which they contain.

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HEIDEN SWITZERLAND, Ct. Appenzell,
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Beautiful village, overlooking the lake of Constance. Exquisite health resort. Bracing Climate.

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50 Rooms and Saloons fitted up with every comfort of modern times. English Newspapers.

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200 BEDS. Opposite the Jungfrau, on the Principal Promenade (Höheweg). First-class Family Boarding House. Moderate Terms. Personally conducted by the Proprietor—**T. MATTI.**

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Thirty-one hours from London, via Arlberg, to Innsbruck. Through tickets and luggage registered through. Twenty-three hours from Paris.



THE BEAUTIFUL AND SHELTERED situation of INNSBRUCK renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In spring as well as in autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the sea-side.

INNSBRUCK is the centre from which many splendid excursions can be made in every direction, and of any length. Attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and the different elevations.

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**FIRST - CLASS
HOTEL.**

(Opposite the Railway Station.)

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Affords every Modern Comfort.

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EVERY ROOM.
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REKNOWNED FOR ITS SUPERIOR
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SECOND CLASS.

The above Hotel offers Pension at the most moderate terms for the Winter Season, according to rooms, from fl.3 upwards, rooms included.

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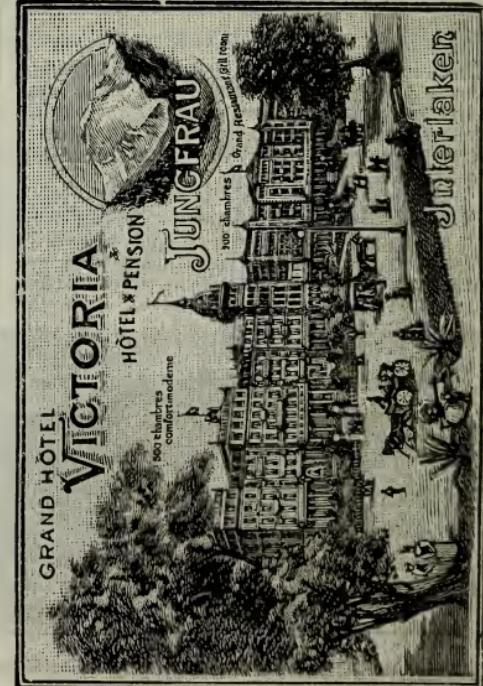
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INTERLAKEN

Hotel Victoria * Hotel Jungfrau

Season from APRIL—OCTOBER.

These magnificent FIRST-CLASS HOTELS occupy the finest position in INTERLAKEN and stand unrivalled for their comfort.



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400 BEDS. SPLENDID SPACIOUS DINING ROOMS.

First Class Restaurant.
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Rooms from 3 frs. 300 Beds.
NEW LARGE RESTAURANT WITH COVERED VERANDAH,
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Electric Lighting Throughout, Concerts, Balls,
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Fine and healthy situation in the middle of extensive shady gardens and meadows, with fine views on every side. Electric Light. Lawn Tennis. Baths. Central heating. Patronised by best society. Pension all the year.

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Not to be confounded with HOTEL JUNGFRAU.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and PENSION, 150 Beds. Situated in the healthiest position. 30 metres higher than Interlaken, with Splendid View on the Jungfrau and Silverhorn. Lift, Electric Light, &c. Pension from 10 to 15 francs, according to Room. Reduced Prices in May, June, and after 15th September. Season, May to October. Lift. Electric Light throughout.

J. OESCH-MÜLLER, *Proprietor.*

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Facing the Imperial Villa. With Mountain View.
Every Modern Comfort.

Conducted personally by the Proprietor, HANS SARSTEINER.

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BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS.

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Finest Central Position on the River Traun, near the Curhaus and Baths. Patronised by the best society. Lift. Leave for Trout and Grayling Fishing.

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KIEL.

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Opposite the Railway Station and near Steamboat Landing. Post and Telegraph Office next to the House. Telephone No. 28. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock. Separate Dinners and Meals à la Carte at all hours. Excellent Table. Kiel and Munich Beer. Dining Halls, Breakfast and Smoking Rooms on the Ground Floor. Restaurant Café with Billiards belonging to the Hotel, and respectfully recommended.

KISSINGEN SPA.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

COMPLETELY Reconstructed and Renewed. Patronised by English and Americans. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Large Hall. Excellent Sanitary Arrangements. Baths. Large Garden. Fine Open Situation, opposite the Springs and Cur Garden.

KREUZNACH.

HOTEL ORANIENHOF (First Class).

FINEST Situation in its own extensive grounds; a well known and extensively patronised Establishment. Visited by Royalty. Every English comfort. Electric Light, Lift, Lawn Tennis. Conversation, Reading and Billiard Rooms. Mineral Baths.

MODERATE CHARGES.

H. D. ALTEN (formerly at Meurice's, Paris).

LOCARNO. TERMINUS of the GOTHARD RAILWAY on LAGO MAGGIORE.

BEST STOPPING PLACE on the ITALIAN LAKES.

27 hrs. from London. 17 hrs. from Paris. 4 hrs. from Milan. 7 hrs. from Genoa. 5 hrs. from Lucerne.

OPEN the whole year. Most luxurious and comfortable home for all the seasons in Italy or Switzerland. Patronised by all the Royal Families. Unrivalled situation in the finest climate of Europe; without snow, wind or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. Entirely adapted for winter residence. Pronounced by the body Physician of H.M. The King of Bavaria and University—Prof. ALOYS MARTIN—to be the healthiest and best All Seasons Resort. Beautiful walks and mountain excursions. English Church, Doctor, Society. Lift. Private Steamer and Carriages for visitors. Exquisite Cuisine. Moderate charges. Electric Light in every room. Golf.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

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HOTEL DURAND (English Hotel)*LARGO DO QUINTELLA.*

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. Situated in the most central part of the Town. Highly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Reading Room. Several languages spoken.

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20 yards from the Bathing Establishment.

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(SWITZERLAND.)**HOTEL METROPOLE**

VILLA ENDERLIN. Lift.

HOTEL LUGANO.

A. BROCCA, Proprietor.

LUGANO (SWITZERLAND).

HOTEL ST. GOTTHARD.

Splendid View of the Town and Lake. Near the Station.

MODERATE TERMS.

MIRALDI BROTHERS, Proprietors.

LYONS.

BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE.

LUCERNE.

HOTEL DU LAC.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Magnificent Establishment, recently enlarged by a New Wing of 100 Rooms. 300 Beds. Splendid situation on the Lake, where the River Reuss issues from it. Next to the General Post Office. Close to the Railway Station and Steamboat Pier. This Establishment has every modern comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Central Steam Heating. Baths de Luxe, open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Beautiful Marble Vestibule and Staircase in the Italian Renaissance.

PENSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LONG STAY.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Proprietors: SPILLMANN & SICKERT.

LUCERNE.

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First-Class Hotels.

IN THE BEST SITUATION on the LAKE and PROMENADE.

600 BEDS.

LIFT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOTH HOTELS.

ARRANGEMENT EN PENSION WITH PROTRACTED STAY (EXCLUSIVE OF JULY AND AUGUST).

SCHWEIZERHOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

WITH GOOD WARMING SYSTEM.

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ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronised by the English and Continental Royal Families.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, especially favourite and attractive. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Drawing Rooms. New Smoking and Billiard Pavilions, all Facing the Sea. Magnificent Views, and Ornamental Grounds of Twelve Acres. **ELECTRIC LIGHTING.**

THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.

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EVERYBODY travelling through BIENNE (Jura-Simplon Ry.) is entitled to break his journey and should not fail to take the Funiculaire (1873 yds., up and down, 1 fr. 50 c.) to Macolin, 3,000 feet. Just the place to stay in Spring and Autumn. See Baedeker and Bradshaw. Grandest View. Sheltered position. Over 1,000 Acres of Woods. Numerous Excursions. Cheap Carriages. Taubenloch Gorges surpassing in loveliness those of Meiringen. Island of St. Pierre. Passion Play Selzach.

THE GRAND or KURHAUS.

Entirely Fire-proof. 90 Bedrooms, 40 with Balconies. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Superior Cooking. Late Dinner. Every Comfort. Post, Telegraph, Telephone, in the Hotel. English Chaplain and Resident Physician. Coupons taken. Tennis Court. Letters and Telegrams—"KURHAUS MACOLIN (Switz.)" Reduced Terms till July 15th and from September 1st.

Proprietor and Manager, A. WAELLY.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the best in the town, and the most frequented by Families and Tourists. Situated opposite the Station. The only Hotel wanting no omnibus. Porters to meet every train. English Comfort. Large choice of the finest Wines of Mâcon and Burgundy. English spoken.

G. DUPANLOUP, Proprietor.

*Finest Situation in the
Island.*

MADEIRA.

*One Hundred & Fifty
Feet above Sea-level.*

JONES' BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

Splendid View of Sea, Mountains, and Valley. The only Hotel with three acres of level garden ground attached. Tennis Court; Drawing and Billiard Rooms; Fifty Bed Rooms. Special Terms for Families. Telegraphic Address: "Sanspareil, Madeira." Illustrated Pamphlet free from HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 96, Regent Street, London; E. G. Wood, 74, Cheapside, London; ROGERS & Co., 6, Oldhall Street, Liverpool; H. F. DILLEY, 3a, Newington Road, Edinburgh.

Terms on application.

EUGENE E. JONES, Proprietor.

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By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

REID'S NEW HOTEL AND ANNEXES.—Situated on the Cliffs to the west of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea. Grand view of the Mountains. Sea bathing and boating.

SANTA CLARA HOTEL.—Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal; fine view of the mountains and sea.—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.—In sheltered central position.

HORTAS HOTEL.—German Spoken.

These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and choice wines. Tennis Courts, large gardens, baths, reading and smoking rooms. English and German newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Bauner Sanitation Co., of London. All steamers met.

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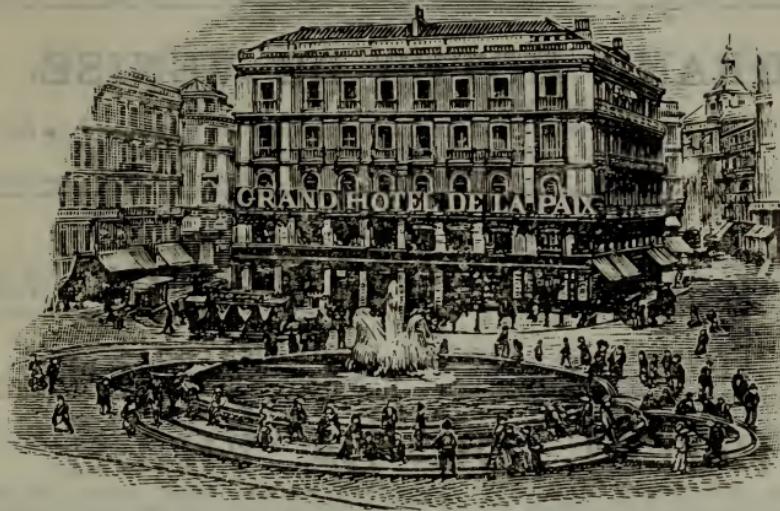
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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the Largest and most Comfortable in the Town, new and richly fitted up. 100 rooms. Situate on the great Square, in the vicinity of the Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings, one of the most commodious, and, respecting charges, one of the cheapest hotels in Scandinavia. Electric Light throughout day and night. Baths and carriages in the hotel. Meals à la carte at all hours. Prompt and polite attendance. Dinner kept ready for passengers.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The only French Hotel in Madrid. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Moderate Prices. J. CAPDEVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

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FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronised by English. Elevated position near the springs and bath establishments. Single rooms and family apartments furnished with every modern comfort and luxury. Carriages for excursions. Omnibus at all trains.

HAMMERSCHMID, Proprietor.

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HOTEL KLINGER.

FIRST and Largest Hotel, with private houses, HALBMAYR'S HOUSE, MAXHOF No. 100, and the newly-rebuilt HOTEL KLINGER. Most beautifully situated in this Health Resort. Corner house of the Promenade on the Kreuzbrunnen and the Park, commanding a charming view. Newly and elegantly furnished. 350 Rooms and Saloons. Conversation and Smoking Rooms. Electric Lighting. Three new Accumulator Lamps of the newest system. Table d'Hôte and à la Carte. Meals sent out into private houses as per arrangement and à la carte.

Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station.

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NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

V. GAY CROSIER, Proprietor.

Meals served at any hour. Moderate charges. Carriages for Chamonix and the Grand St. Bernard at a reduced tariff.

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Very comfortable Hotel. Near the Railway Station. Meals served at any hour. Moderate Prices. Carriages for Chamonix and Grand St. Bernard at a reduced Tariff. Cook's Coupons taken.

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FIRST-CLASS, situated in front of the Rhine, directly opposite the landing place of the Rhine steamers. Every Comfort; Lift. Hotel throughout Fireproof. Patronised by the best English and American families. Moderate Charges. *All Hotel Coupons accepted.*
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FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH HOUSE, situated in a large garden, full south, far from the sea. Restaurant, Smoking and Reading Rooms. South aspect.
Luncheon and Dinner served at separate tables.

J. SOMAZZI, Proprietor.

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Admirably situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo. Furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges.

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Branch House—PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10.

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HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

Situated on the Corso Victor Emanuele (the only first-class Hotel having view on Cathedral). This Hotel has been lately entirely renewed with all modern improvements, as LIFT, Winter Garden, Electric Light in all the Rooms. Railway Tickets delivered, Luggage registered through, Post and Telegraph Offices. Large and small Apartments and Single Rooms. Patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of all nations. MODERATE CHARGES.

J. BAER, Proprietor.

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CORSO VICTOR EMMANUEL, 9, 11, full south, near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre, Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. Quiet Rooms facing the Garden. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant. Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to each floor. Central Steam-heating Apparatus, and Electric Light in all the Rooms. Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charge. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted.

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Real English Hotel, near the Station. Heated throughout. Moderate Charges. Hotel Coupons accepted. Porter meets trains. Garden. Electric Light.

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HOTEL MANIN.

Perfectly quiet. Every Modern Confort. Established 35 years. Patronised by English and American Visitors.

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SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the most quiet and fashionable quarter, and near all objects of interest.

All modern comforts and improvements. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Electric Light.

*Moderate Charges.**M. DIENER, Proprietor.*

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HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

IN the Centre of the City. Opposite the Theatres. Electric Light, Central Heating, Lift, Telephone in Every Room. Pension. Omnibus at Station. Moderate Charges.

G. DANNHAFFEN, Manager.

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HOTEL SLAVIANSKY BAZAR.*The Largest First-Class Hotel in this Town.*SPLENDID RESTAURANT, READING,
AND BATH-ROOMS.**FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.***ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.*

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HOTEL BERLIN.
SUMMER GARDEN. 150 BEDS. WINTER GARDEN.

Highly recommended to Tourists. Guides speaking English at the Hotel.
 THIS LARGE WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated in the best and healthiest part of the City, near the Kremlin and all other places of interest, established over half a century, lately entirely renewed and enlarged, affords First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Excellent Kitchen, Table d'Hôte, splendid Grill Room and Restaurant. Good Cellar. Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms, with English, American, German, and French Newspapers. Good Bath Rooms. Hotel Carriages meet all Trains.

CLAUSEN BROTHERS, Proprietors (Swiss).

Telegraphic Address: "Hotel Berlin, Moscow."

NANTES.

HOTEL DES VOYAGEURS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near the Theatre. Highly recommended for its general Comfort and Moderate Charges. Excellent Cuisine. Telephone. English spoken.

G. CRETAUX, Proprietor.

NAPLES.

PARKER'S HOTEL

(Late Tramontano).

200 feet above sea-level; healthiest, most beautiful situation; close to railway stations for San Martino (funicular), and for Pozzuoli and Baiae; especially convenient for sightseeing.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE, RECOMMENDED TO ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS.

TARIFF AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

Lift. Fixed Charges, always including: Baths in the room, Lights and Attendance.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

NAPLES.

HOTEL BRISTOL, CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE. One of the best Hotels in Italy. The only first-class Hotel, in the healthiest part of the town, and in an elevated situation, enjoying a full view of the unrivalled panorama. It is built of a compact Lava stone which does not absorb moisture, and fitted up with the best Sanitary Arrangements, Electric Light in every Room. Great Comfort. Excellent Cooking. Good Attendance. Lift. Moderate Prices, and Arrangements for Prolonged Stay.

This Hotel is open all the year round, and Visitors are respectfully requested not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by interested parties and importunate Guides or Porters, as all necessary information is given at the Hotel Bristol for the excursions from Naples, and as to the best shops in the City.

A. LANDRY, Proprietor.

NAPLES.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Open all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation—full South. Close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of baths. Moderate charges. Pension 8 to 12 Francs.

R. WAEHLER, Proprietor.

NERVI.

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Near the Sea and Railway Station. 15 Minutes from Genoa. Stopping place for all express trains. Patronised by H.H. the Queen of Portugal, and H. Exc. the Marschall von Moltke.

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Numerous Maps engraved on specially large scale. 6s.

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GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.*Mr. ALBERT ELSKES, Proprietor. First-Class Hotel.*

Magnificently situated on the Border of the Lake. Commanding splendid Views of the Panorama of the Alps. Lift. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Garden.
PENSION PRICES ALL THE YEAR ROUND. N.B.—Besides the Evening Train (direct) a Day Train is running between Neuchatel and Paris, and vice versa.

NUREMBERG.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE. Newly rebuilt. 200 Beds. Most central and best position. Specially patronised by English and Americans. Arrangements made. Baths. Electric Light and central Heating in Corridors and every Room. Lift. Omnibus meets all trains. Under the personal management of the Proprietor,

WILLY SCHLENK.

NEUHAUSEN, SWITZERLAND.

Falls of the Rhine.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every convenience and comfort.

200 Rooms. Fire Escapes. Hydraulic Lift.

Splendid Views of the celebrated Falls of the Rhine and Chain of the Alps, including Mont Blanc, covering an extent of hundreds of miles.

FINE PARK AND GARDENS.

Lawn Tennis—Carriages—Storage for Bicycles.

A Charming Summer Resort, noted for its healthy position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.

Hotel Omnibuses meet Trains at Neuhausen, both Stations, and at Schaffhausen.

BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY AND BENGAL LIGHTS THE FALLS OF THE RHINE ARE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED EVERY NIGHT DURING THE SEASON.

English Divine Service in the New Church located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

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HOTEL BAYERISCHER-HOF.

THIS First-rate and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, is highly spoken of by English and American Travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. Has been greatly enlarged, and contains now 100 well-furnished rooms and saloons. Ladies' and Reading Saloon, Smoking Room, &c., and a beautiful large Dining Room. English and Foreign Newspapers. Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each train. English Church in the Hotel; Divine Service every Sunday. Electric Light.

J. AUINGER, Proprietor.

OSTEND.

GREAT OCEAN HOTEL.

(Enlarged and Improved.)

FIRST-CLASS & MOST FASHIONABLE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.

UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR SITUATION. BATH ROOM.

Facing Sea and Baths. Highly Recommended. Lift. Electric Light.

OSTEND.

GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL

Most fashionable part of the Digue, facing Sea.

LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. LIFT, Etc.

BOARD from 10s. per day.

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Sea Bathing of Paramé, near St. Malo (France).—The finest Sand Shore on the Coasts of Brittany, surrounded by charming panorama, picturesque sites, and splendid views; sweet and very salubrious climate.

GRAND HOTEL DE PARAMÉ.

SITUATED on the very Shore, near the Casino and Bathing Establishment. First-class Hotel, much frequented by the best English Families. Beautiful Dining Room. Restaurant. Saloon. Lawn Tennis. Hot Baths and Telegraph in the House. Very large Garden. Great Comfort and Moderate Charges. Very advantageous conditions in July and September. Omnibus of the Hotel to all trains and steamers.

RIGUELLE and GRAJON, Proprietors.

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39, l'Avenue de l'Opera, PARIS.

FINEST situation in the French Capital. First-rate Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Arrangements for the Winter Season. Telephone. Electric Light throughout. In the Paris "Baedeker" the name of the Proprietor, Mr. L. HAUSER, is particularly mentioned. No Extra Charge for Service and Lights.

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HOTEL MIRABEAU.

8, Rue de la Paix, 8.

Patronised by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

BEAUTIFULLY situated in the finest part of the City; the prettiest Court-Yard in Paris. Restaurant à la carte, and Private Dinners at fixed prices. Apartments of all sizes for Families and Gentlemen. American and English Papers. Lift, &c.

PETIT (Uncle and Nephew), Proprietors.

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HOTEL DE FRANCE.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain of the Pyrénées, and is adjoining to the English Club. Improved Lift. Bath and Smoking Rooms.

GARDÈRES FRÈRES, Proprietors.

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GRAND HOTEL DE LONDRES.

First Class. Moderate Charges.

FULL SOUTH. *LARGE GARDEN.*

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"The general quality of Murray, the scientific character of the information, the accuracy and interest of the historical particulars, to say nothing of the lowness of the price, place his guides far ahead of any competitors."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

POITIERS.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.

First-Class and recommended to Families and Tourists for its comfort and good management. The most central of the Town, near the Hotel de Ville, Prefecture, Telegraph, Post Office, Museum, Historical Monuments, and Promenades. Speciality of Fowls and truffled Pâtés of all sorts. Carriages for Drives. Railway Omnibus calls at Hotel.

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Altitude 1803 Metres.

HOTEL KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA*First-Class.**250 Bedrooms.*

GREATLY enlarged and embellished. The new Bedrooms are in a quiet and sunny position, with fine view on the Roseg Glacier and the Snow Mountains. Large Hall with open fireplaces. Lift. Fireproof staircase. Baths on each floor. Beautiful Public Rooms. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Heated by Steam. Drainage perfect, executed by English Engineers. Good Cuisine and excellent Wines. Reduced terms in Spring and Autumn. The Hotel is largely frequented by English and American visitors.

SEASON FROM MAY TO OCTOBER.

L. GREDIG, Proprietor.

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HOTEL VICTORIA.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL in the centre of the town. Patronised by English and Americans. First-rate attendance. Moderate Charges. English Church Service in the Hotel.

OTTO WELZER, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL DE SAXE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, a Few Steps from the Central Station.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

AT THE CORNER OF THE GRABEN.

Every Modern Comfort. Telephone. Baths. Carriages.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. HYDRAULIC LIFT. MODERATE CHARGES.

W. BENES, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

HÔTEL GOLDENER ENGEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Best Situated, The Home of the best English and American Visitors, Elegantly Furnished Rooms, Excellent Cooking.

F. STICKEL, Proprietor.

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First-Class Hotel.

On the "Wenzelsplatz," nearest to the Railway Stations and the Post and Telegraph Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS.

Garden. Restaurant. Viennese Coffee-house. Splendid Cooking and good Wines. Baths. Telephone. Carriages. Station of the Tram Cars.

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CANTON ST. GALLEN, 521 METRES ABOVE THE SEA, SWITZERLAND.

HOT SPRINGS, 28° R. = 35° C.

World-Renowned Resort, with the Wonderful GORGE OF PFÄFFERS.

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel, RAGATZ. QUELLENHOF.

Electric Lift, Electric Light, Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel. Large Park and Gardens, Lawn Tennis and other athletic games. Splendid situation. Beautiful View of the Mountains. Comfortable Bathing Establishment in the Hotels. Best stopping place for visitors to and from the Engadine. Newly organised Institute for Swedish Gymnastics (Dr. Zander's Method).

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Large Kursaal brilliantly illuminated by Electricity. Concert, Reading, and Billiard Rooms, Café-Restaurant. Terrace with View of the Alps. Concerts three times a day. Dancing during Season.

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At the Entrance of the celebrated Tamina Gorge, 3 kilometres from Ragatz. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

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GRAND HOTEL DU LION D'OR.

First-class, best situation opposite the Cathedral. Comfortable Bed and Sitting Rooms. Smoking Room. Electric Light and all modern Sanitary arrangements. Private Apartments for Families. Very large Court Yards and beautiful Gardens. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la Carte. Choice Wines. Cuisine recherchée. Hot and Cold Baths. English and German spoken. Telegraphic Address: RADLÉ, Rheims. J. RADLÉ, Proprietor.

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GRAND HOTEL.

First-Class Hotel, Facing the Cathedral. Private Apartments for Families, Table d'Hôte, Restaurant à la Carte, Lift, Bath-Room. Service and Light included from 3 francs to 6 francs. English and German spoken.

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GRAND HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LARGE GARDEN WITH TERRACE WALKS.

OPEN FROM 15TH MAY TO 15TH OCTOBER.

L. SERVANT. Proprietor.

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GRANDE PENSION TELLENBACH.**DUE MACELLI, 66 & 67,**

Close to PIAZZA DI SPAGNA and the PINCIO.

*SUNNY POSITION. 130 ROOMS and SALONS.***OLD RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.***COMFORTABLE. FASHIONABLE. HEALTHY.*

Charges moderate. Particular attention is paid to the Cooking and Service. Open all the year. Two Hydraulic Lifts. Electric Light. Baths. Hall and Stairs heated. Winter Garden. Large Drawing, Smoking, and Reading Rooms.

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL THE TRAINS.

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SITUATED ON THE PINCIAN HILL. COMMANDING FINE VIEW OVER ROME AND CAMPAGNA.

Electric Light in Every Room. Tariff and Plan on Application.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE, IN THE BEST SITUATION.
ON THE ELECTRIC TRAM LINE. MODERN COMFORT.

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Healthiest Situation in Town, and very Central. Old Reputation for its Comfort and Moderate Charges.

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Winter Garden. Electric Light and Calorifère in all the Rooms.

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CONTINENTAL

300 Rooms.

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All Modern Comforts. Open all Year Round.

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First-Class. Unrivalled for its healthy, quiet, and central situation. Full South. Lift. Electric Light.

(OPEN ALL THE YEAR.)

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Via Babuino et Piazza del Popolo.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now considerably enlarged and renewed with the latest modern comfort. The only one having a large and entirely sunny Garden. Unique and healthy position.

TWO LIFTS. CALORIFERES. ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

MODERATE CHARGES.

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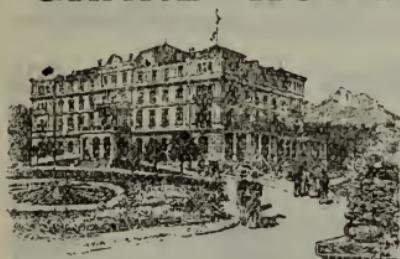
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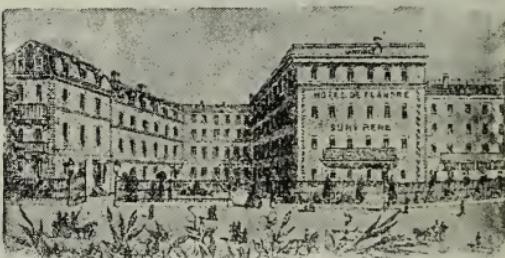
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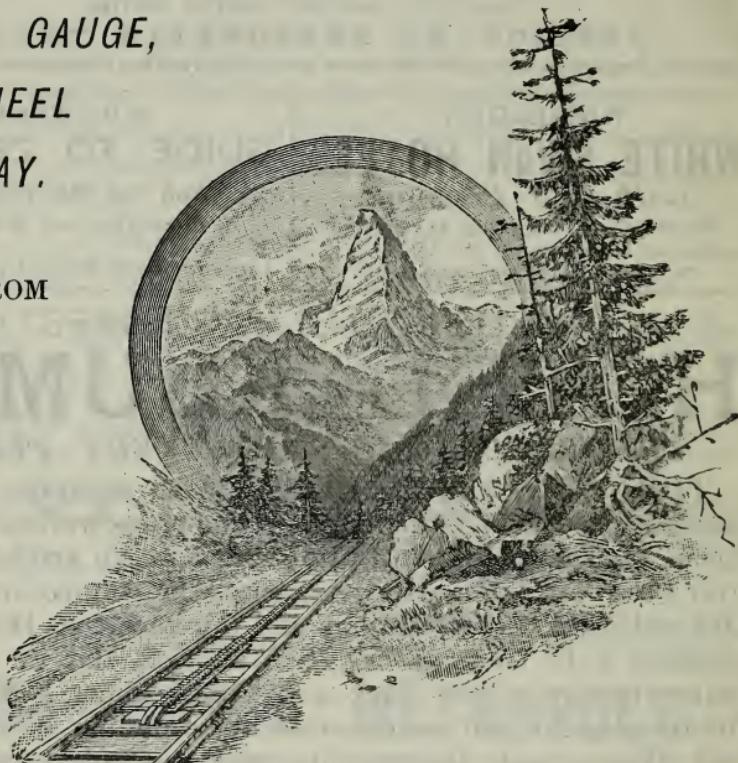
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